

May 19 '20

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

May 19, 1920

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# CHASE TRACTOR

## Built Without — Differential Gears

**Pulls Itself Out of Trouble—Uses Less Kerosene—Avoids Tie-Ups and Repairs**

Because the Chase has no differential gears it avoids many frequent causes of tractor trouble.

Understand how differential gears affect the operation of a tractor and the superiority of the simple design of the Chase is clear.

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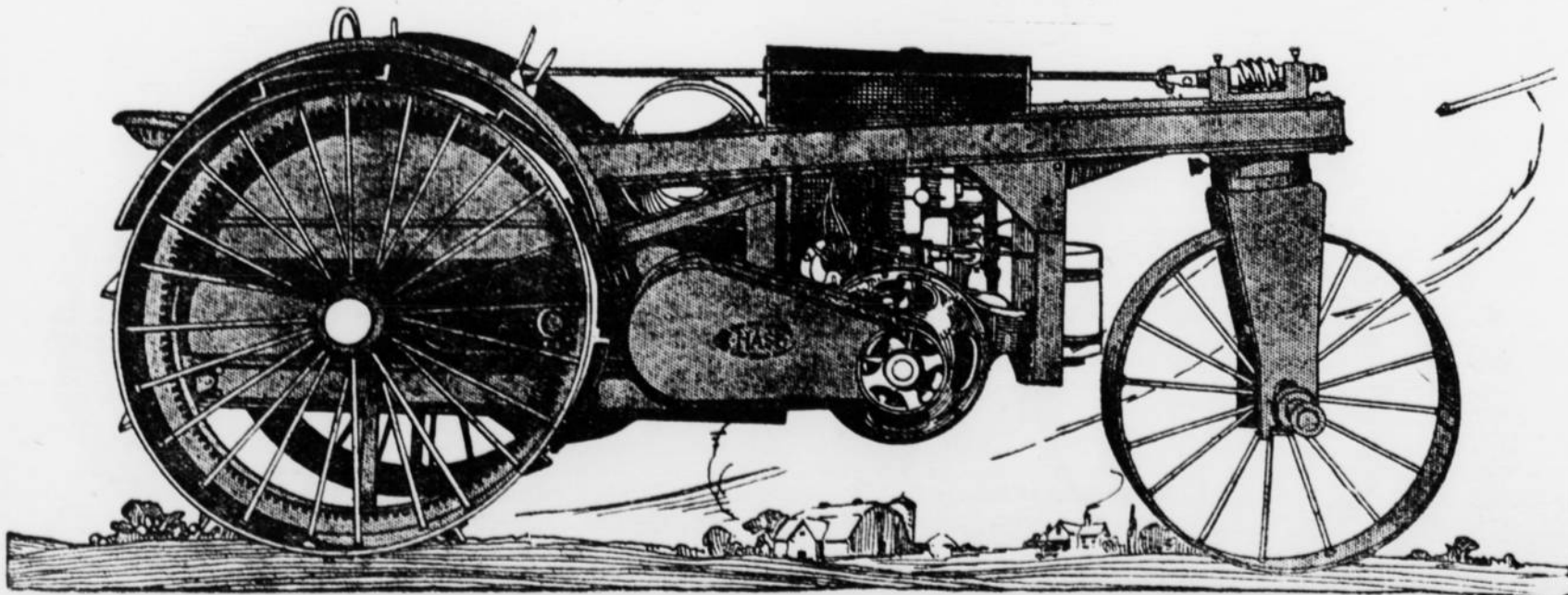
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager.

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## Parliamentary News

Borden Back at Ottawa—The Agricultural Estimates—Budget Speech  
Postponed—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—Looking tanned and the very picture of health, Sir Robert Borden is back in the capital, and has already begun to gather up the loose ends of work which were awaiting him. If appearances are any criterion, he is fit to resume work, and persons who see him daily, say he is as well as he looks. Just how far that presumption will be carried out, however, remains to be seen.

When the prime minister went away some four months ago, he intimated that his return to office would depend upon his health after a stay in the south. Whatever plans he may have up his sleeve in regard to the future, he is keeping them pretty much to himself, and will likely do so until towards the end of the month, when he may take the Unionist members into his confidence and lay the whole situation before them at a party caucus.

Now that the premier is back in Ottawa, there is a tendency to demand a show-down. During the last few months, the party has been held together largely by a feeling of loyalty to the absent, but that gripping force has been somewhat weakened.

## The Next Premier

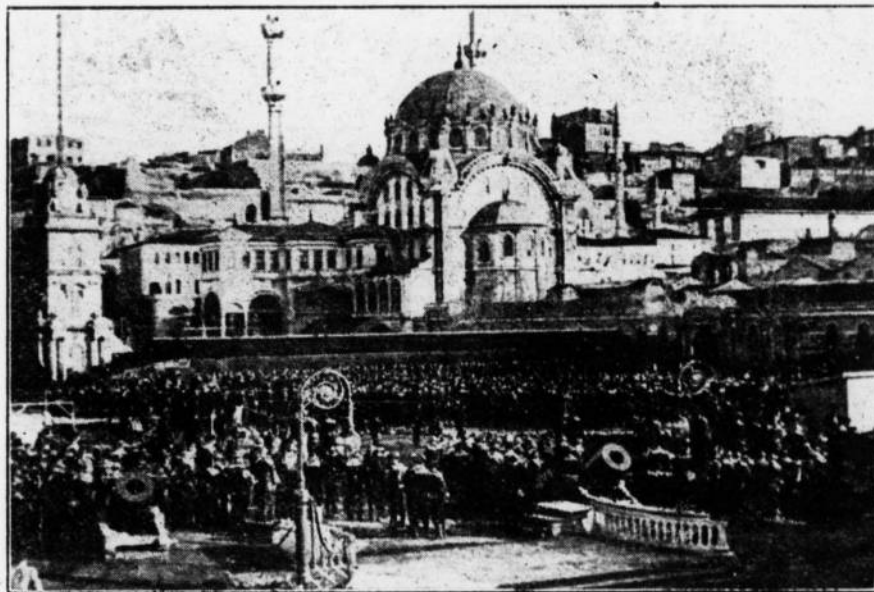
The return of the premier has not poured oil on the turbulent seas of gossip. Rather it has "riled" them anew, and there are all manner of guesses as to what will happen and who will be the leader should Sir Robert hand the reins of office to another. In the hope of holding together all the present adherents, it is thought by many that Sir Robert may stick until the end of the session, or if he goes, then the mantle may fall temporarily on the shoulders of the veteran parliamentarian, Sir George Foster.

While there are other claims for the leadership which are bound to be pressed strongly, both in and out of court, there is the ever present danger of a split in the ranks should the choice fall on someone who will not be acceptable to all parts of the machine. Sir George has succeeded in healing many near breaks and is being strongly urged as the man for the job of holding together what is left until the people are consulted and say whether or not they will return this crowd or another.

## A Lecture on Cows

Honorable Simon Fraser Tolmie, minister of agriculture, is one member

of the cabinet who is interested in his job. When the House took up consideration of his estimates on Friday, he read the members a lesson on the merits of the humble cow which had the city men gasping for breath. Cows of the scrub variety and of the \$15,000 kind were equally familiar to him, and as he knocked the one and praised the other he gave plenty of evidence of being closely in touch with agriculture in all its branches. Education and ex-



Allied occupation of Constantinople, the Turkish War Office, the Seraskerat, being occupied by the British.

ample were what was needed, he averred, as he told the House how much more profitable it would be to the country if the farmers were taught to do things properly. The arts and agriculture estimates call for \$3,903,000 in addition to \$1,100,000 which is authorized by statute. This is for experimental farms, entomology, development of the dairying and similar industries and other works which the department proposes for the year. Dr. Tolmie told the House that a proper education of

the farmers all over the Dominion, by means of demonstration farms, which should result in increased production in every section of agriculture, would be worth \$508,519,748 to the country. This was estimated on the basis of so many more bushels of grain or potatoes, so many more pounds of beef, pork or mutton, and so many more eggs which could be produced under better conditions than those now in vogue.

## Value of Better Farming

An increase of 50 bushels per acre in Canada's potato yield would mean more than \$38,000,000 to the country; while the additional increase of five or ten bushels of wheat, oats or barley would bring that total to \$233,211,082 for potatoes and grain. Hon. T. A.

Crerar warned against overlapping of the work of provincial departments.

Improvement of seed, cultivation and fertilizers all had their value to the country, said Dr. Tolmie, who also impressed upon the House the value of proper immigration. Men should be induced to come to Canada who would make good as farmers, but this country did not want more of the soap box orator type. There was less unrest among the farmers than in any other

Continued on Page 46

## DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Lacombe Bull Sale .....	May 26-28
Pure-bred Stock Breeders of Southern Manitoba, Deloraine .....	May 29
Lloydminster Bull Sale .....	June 2
Bull Sale, Saskatoon .....	June 2 and 3
Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon .....	June 9
Calgary Summer Fair .....	June 28 to July 3
Edmonton Summer Fair .....	July 5 to 10
Saskatoon Summer Fair .....	July 12 to 17
Farm Boys' Camp, Saskatoon .....	July 13, 14 and 15
Brandon Summer Fair .....	July 19 to 24
Shorthorn Congress Sale, Brandon .....	July 22
Aberdeen-Angus Sale, Brandon .....	July 23
Congress Bull Sale, Brandon .....	July 23
Regina Summer Fair .....	July 26 to 31
Farm Boys' Camp, Regina .....	July 27, 28 and 29



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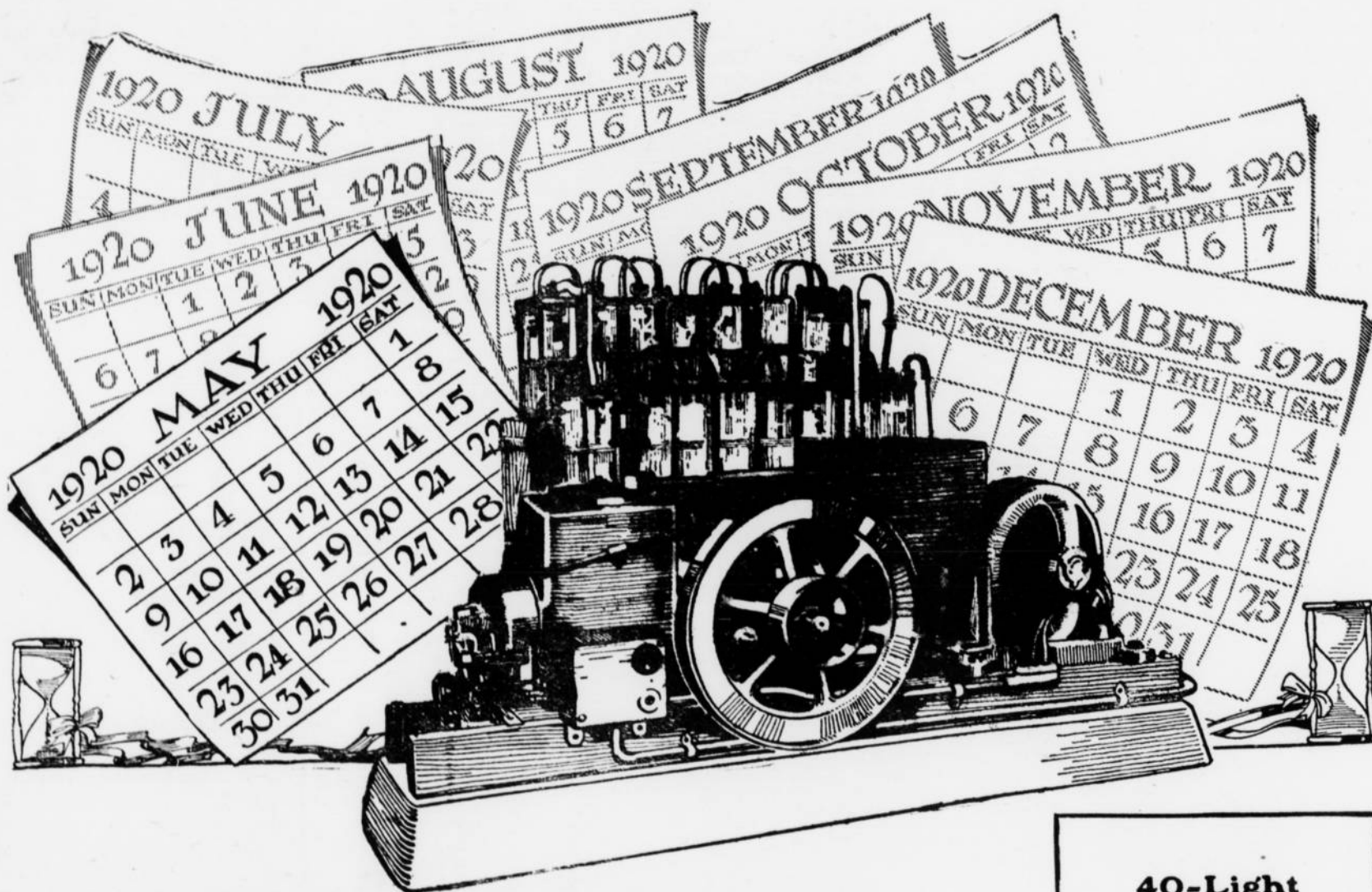
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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*We advise you to have your 40-Light Plant installed this month and avoid the disadvantages of waiting till Fall.*

OUR factories are working at full capacity to supply the ever-increasing demand, and even though you might get prompt delivery of your plant later on, it is unlikely that you could have it installed when you want it, as the autumn months are always the busiest for electricians.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 19, 1920

## The International Conference

The beginnings of what may prove to be a very important alliance between the farmers' organizations of Canada and the United States, were made at Chicago last week, when a conference was held between representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the National Board of Farm Organizations of the United States. As a result of the conference, a report was unanimously adopted recommending the establishment of an international committee, representing the organized farmers of both countries, whose purpose would be to examine and discuss all questions arising between Canada and the United States, which would be calculated to affect friendly relations between the two countries. The report suggests that the committee might also properly look into all practical matters bearing upon the economic and social welfare of the farmers of North America, to the end that agriculture on this continent be placed upon a self-sustaining basis.

This report will be brought before the Council of Agriculture and the National Board at the first opportunity, and if approved by both bodies, the international committee will be appointed forthwith. The opportunities for useful work which lie before such a committee are many, and the friendly discussion of subjects of common interest between farmers living north and south of the international boundary will, undoubtedly, tend to promote international good feeling. By keeping in touch with the activities of their brother farmers to the south, our Canadian farmers will learn many valuable lessons which will be of advantage to them in solving their own economic and social problems.

## New Ideas on Corruption

A most illuminating debate on the subject of political campaign funds occurred in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on April 13, during the discussion, in committee of the whole, of the Dominion Franchise bill. Certain eastern members of the good old-fashioned party type, who are evidently panic stricken by the result of recent by-elections, undertook to tell the House that the method of financing a candidate for parliament by the collection of a large number of small subscriptions, is the worst possible form of political corruption. The Assiniboia by-election, which has become an historic and classic event in the political annals of Canada, was held up as an instance of the blackest corruption. John Best, a Conservative member, who has represented Dufferin, Ontario, since 1908, gave an example of the kind of logic which has led to this conclusion when he said:

I do not believe it is right to go around and buy votes. If any man . . . hands out five dollars, or ten dollars, six, or eight, or ten months before an election, what is he going to do? He is going to follow that five or ten dollars, and that is buying his vote, and bribery of the worst description.

It is rather difficult to see how a man can be bribed by allowing him to make a contribution towards the support of a candidate of his own choosing, but this was capped by J. A. Sexsmith, Conservative member for Peterboro East, who accused O. R. Gould, of Assiniboia, with corruption because his statement contained the item "Office furniture, typewriter, \$35," but did not mention the name of the typewriter.

Mr. Gould came out of the debate with flying colors, and it is doubtful if any member

of the House, during his first session, has ever acquitted himself better in a wordy battle with old parliamentarians. Mr. Gould had nothing to conceal, and he placed on Hansard a complete statement of his campaign fund, how it was collected, and how it was expended. One of his most severe critics was H. M. Mowatt, Unionist member for Parkdale, Toronto, who professed to be horrified at the idea of Mr. Gould's supporters in Assiniboia having raised a campaign fund of \$6,677. He finally disposed of Mr. Mowatt by asking him some questions. Mr. Gould said:

Now I am going to ask the honorable gentleman a few questions, and I would like him to answer them when I take my seat. I would like to ask him how many elections he contested before 1917; how many elections he was successful in; who paid his campaign expenses, and what the amounts were? I have my financial statement here and I am not afraid to publish it; in fact, I want it known all over Canada, and I shall ask to have the figures recorded in Hansard for the edification of the people of Canada, who, I am sure, will endorse the principles that we advocate.

Mr. Mowatt, as Hansard shows, was not heard from again during the debate.

A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, who spoke against Mr. Gould in the Assiniboia campaign, generously bore testimony to the fact that the election was conducted without corruption. He was not satisfied with the result, he confessed, but at any rate it was a clean election. As to the ethics of campaign funds, Mr. McMaster asked:

Which is the best to have—money coming in from outside, from a central fund, subscribed by we know not whom, to be spent in the riding; or is it best for the electors to put their hands in their pockets and subscribe to the legitimate expenses of the candidate in that riding? I prefer the latter method.

Mr. McMaster, however, did not persuade many of the old line politicians to agree with him. Some were of the opinion that every candidate should pay his own expenses; others that there was no objection to rich men, with pure motives, giving large donations to the party funds, but all were aghast at the idea of the voters themselves putting up the money for their candidate and backing up their money by their votes. The discussion did not result in any action being taken by parliament, because the Assiniboia election was conducted exactly along the lines laid down by clause 10 which was under discussion, and even those who had condemned the Assiniboia plan as the "vilest corruption" had not the hardihood to propose that it be made illegal. The debate, however, served a most useful purpose in bringing to light the views of some of the old line politicians on the subject of election funds.

## Publicity is Needed

The suggestion was made by The Guide, a couple of years ago, that the workings of the income tax system and the business profits tax system should have the daylight of publicity let in upon them. In regard to the latter, it was confessed plainly in the annual report of the Secretary of State, Mr. Burrell, for the Dominion fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, that many companies were failing to comply with the requirements of the law that they should furnish the statements of the business necessary for the determination of the taxation for which they were liable.

"A considerable number are evading the

law," is the amazing statement made in that blue book, which was duly laid on the table of the House at Ottawa. We have yet to hear of any action being taken by the Government to enforce the law, which provides that every company director or manager, knowingly and wilfully authorizing or permitting such default is liable to a fine of \$20 per day.

The need for strict and proper enforcement of the law in regard to income taxation is being commented on by newspapers in all parts of the country. For instance, the Calgary Herald says:

The success of the income tax scheme depends entirely upon the men at Ottawa who are charged with the enforcement of the act. The fact of the matter is that almost to a man, those who pay minimum charges under the Income Tax Act are, and have been, making honest returns. These are the people who are in the vast majority. But those in the minority are the people who are more heavily assessed, and there is suspicion that they are not making honest returns in all instances. The business of the department is to see that they do this.

The Toronto Star puts forward the suggestion of publicity which The Guide originated:

We have the assurance of Mr. Breadner, and nobody should know more about it than he does, that "the people of Canada are certainly honest." No doubt they are, or mean to be, but there must be some very widespread misunderstanding about the income tax law, or there would not be so many people paying taxes on incomes under \$5,000, and so few above that sum. The homes in this city which incomes of \$5,000 would not keep up stretch mile on mile and number away up in the thousands.

Why not publish the names and addresses of all who pay income taxes, with the amount, and post copies of this list for public inspection? It would be an expensive publication, but it would be an interesting one, and would more than pay for itself in short order.

Publicity is the most powerful of purifying agencies in public affairs. The publication of the names and figures of income taxation and of business profits taxation would pay for itself many thousandfold. The cost of it could easily be provided for by cutting out from the immense aggregate of utterly useless expenditure of public money constantly going on the amount necessary for the publication of the list of these names and figures.

## The Recall

Since the debate which took place in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, a few weeks ago, on the subject of the Recall, there has been considerable discussion of this question in the press throughout the country. It is argued by some newspapers that the Recall is undemocratic and that a member of parliament who is subject to the Recall would be merely a delegate representing a committee or a class, instead of being a representative of the people as a whole. If there is any justification for this claim it is due to the makeshift and ill-considered forms of Recall to which some members of parliament and of the legislatures are said to have voluntarily agreed.

It is not proposed by the New National Policy, as it is understood by The Guide, that a member of parliament should be under the control of any committee or that any handful of men should have the power to compel him to resign. A member in that position might find himself compelled to make his choice between resigning or casting his vote both against his own judg-



ment and against the wishes of the great majority of his constituents. That, however, is not the kind of Recall which is advocated in the New National Policy. The supporters of the New National Policy believe that a member of parliament should represent the people of his constituency as a whole and that he should go to Ottawa as their delegate to carry out their wishes, or at least the wishes of the majority. But it should be the whole body of the electors and not any committee which shall decide whether or not the member's actions are such as to justify his dismissal.

What is needed is a constitutional change establishing the Recall as part of the electoral system, and giving the voters in any constituency, by petition, signed by at least 25 per cent. of the voters, the right to demand a special by-election to decide whether or not their member shall be dismissed. This, surely, is not undemocratic. Under present conditions a member is elected for the life of the parliament, which may be five years. He may make all the promises and professions he chooses before election, but after he is elected he may vote as he wishes and ignore both the promises he has made and the expressed desires of the large majority of his constituents. The electors have no remedy until the next general election. They have absolutely no control over their representative except the power to appoint someone else in his place after he has misrepresented them for four or five years.

It is quite safe to say that there are at Ottawa, today, a large number of members who were elected by handsome majorities in 1917 and who have long since ceased to represent the views of the people who elected them. But if the Union government decides to hang on to the reins of power, those men will continue to be members of parliament and to support an administration in which the people have lost all confidence. A proper system of Recall would not only give the people power to dismiss representatives who have betrayed them, but would also have a very healthy effect in making members, and

parliament as a whole, responsive to the wishes of the people.

### One Cause of High Prices

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Manufacturers' Association, S. R. Parsons, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declared that "any lowering of the tariff will result in disaster to the manufacturers and workers of Canada," and also that "statistics show that the tariff amounts to an average of slightly less than 28 per cent." He added that, in his opinion, a tariff averaging 28 per cent. is "rather low."

The customs duties on textiles and on not a few other classes of goods, amount to more than 100 per cent. in the case of importation from countries where the currency is seriously depreciated. Goods brought into Canada from Great Britain are taxed at rates far higher than those set forth in the customs tariff schedules. This is due to the fact that the customs officials of the Dominion Government, acting on instructions from Ottawa, insist on regarding a pound sterling as still worth the pre-war exchange rate of \$4.86, instead of its actual value of \$4.20 in Canadian currency at the present time. Another regulation which increases greatly the customs taxation is that the duty must be paid not on the actual price paid for the goods at the time of purchase, but on the home market price in the country of origin at the time of shipment.

Two cases in regard to which the actual figures were published in the Toronto Globe recently, are enlightening. The first was an importation of cotton fabrics, which are necessities of life rather than luxuries, from Manchester. The goods actually cost the Canadian importer \$680 in Canadian currency. The duty that had to be paid on them was \$312.80, or 46 per cent., which is very considerably higher than S. R. Parsons' average of 28 per cent. That heavy addition to the price of those goods before they could be placed on the Canadian market illustrates instructively the working of the system of protectionism. It illustrates also the manner in which the present Dominion Government

is blocking the renewal of trade with Great Britain in staple piece goods.

The other case set forth in the Toronto Globe is that of a shipment of linen scarves from Portugal, which cost \$423, and on which customs taxation amounting to \$781 was levied, or 184 per cent., which is nearly seven times Mr. Parsons' "average" of 28 per cent. Those scarves, by the way, after being imported into the United States and paying the duty imposed on them by the United States tariff are being sold by retailers at \$2.50 each. "In Toronto," says the Toronto Globe, "the retailer must get in the neighborhood of \$9.00 for a similar article, to make a corresponding profit."

And yet there are gentlemen of high importance and influence in Canada who are stating solemnly in public that the present tariff is "rather low"!

An instructive manifestation of the working of customs tariff taxation is afforded by the duty on books. This taxation is imposed on books in English and books in French, entering Canada; books in German and other foreign languages are allowed in duty free. The idea of this taxation is, of course, that people in Canada who want books from outside Canada are vastly more likely to want English books and French books than German books or books in other foreign languages, and that, therefore, English and French books are the ones on which taxation should be levied. A few generations ago, in Great Britain, there used to be a tax on windows. In one respect the Canadian taxation on books resembles it, namely, in the effect being to shut out the light.

Forty cents a bushel for participation certificates means \$400 on every thousand bushels of wheat sold to the Wheat Board. This will be particularly welcome to the large number of farmers who reaped only a small crop last year.

These are the days when the farmers are busy seeding and other people are busy figuring how much they will make out of the crop.



### An Attempted Resurrection

Hon. Robert Rogers has been active in Toronto, Ottawa and other cities attempting to revive the old Liberal-Conservative Party. He is said to have a substantial campaign fund at his disposal.





Indians paddling down the Red River, near Lower Fort Garry, in the pageant in celebration of the 250th Anniversary of founding of the Hudson Bay Company

# Alberta Legislation, 1920

**T**HE third session of the Fourth Legislature of Alberta, opened on February 17, and closed on April 10. Very little time was spent in the discussion of the speech from the throne or in debates of a party nature, the members appearing to be unanimous in the resolve to make the session a business one, to do the work required of them and to get away home. While there was not much legislation dealing with entirely new matters, that brought before the house was important, and received careful consideration in committee.

## The Irrigation Districts Act

Among the new acts the first in importance is the Irrigation Districts Act. It provides for the formation of large areas in the southern part of the province where the drought has been a heavy set-back during the past few years, into irrigation districts.

Formation of a district may be started by filing petition with the minister of public works, signed by owners of at least one-half of the proposed area, and with the petition the report of an engineer that the scheme is feasible and a deposit sufficient to cover preliminary expenses. After due notice, if no substantial objection has been made in the opinion of the minister, he may have a vote taken on the scheme and for election of a board of trustees to act in the event of two-thirds of those voting being in favor of going on, and in such case the minister may, by order, form the lands described in the petition into an irrigation district. While the local owners have all the powers necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of irrigation works, the act further provides for an irrigation council of one, two or three members to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, whose duty it shall be to advise every board upon the conduct of the affairs of its district and who may veto any act or course of conduct proposed by the board. No money received from sale of debentures can be expended, no rate of assessment be effective, no contract for the construction of any work be valid until the same has received the assent of the council. The rate of interest, the form of debentures and arrangements for their disposal must be approved by the provincial treasurer. The procedure in cases of default in debenture cases is drastic, and those who go into the scheme do so realizing that they must meet their obligations and not depend upon government assistance.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district, which includes 100,000 acres now, and more is being added to it, comes under a special act, the provisions of which are very similar to those of the general act.

The Water Users' District Act supplements the Irrigation Act, and enables local communities to elect three persons

## Legislation Affecting Rural Districts Enacted at the Recent Session—By John D. Hunt

(Clerk of the Executive Council)

as a board of management to take water from the canal controlled by an irrigation district, provide for its equitable distribution, for the making and repairing of ditches, for the imposing of an annual rate per acre on the area irrigated and generally for the conduct of the business of the association.

Realizing the necessity of giving assistance to settlers in crop failure areas, the Municipal Districts Relief Act gives a municipal council power to supply relief to residents from money borrowed on government guarantee.

## Purchase of Feed and Seed

Under an act respecting advances for the purchase of feed and for assistance to farmers provision is made for direct relief up to June 1, by advance of feed, hay, fodder, flour and any other commodity necessary for the sustenance of life of man or animal, the advance being secured by lien on land or chattels or both.

The Seed Grain Act, 1920, the act to empower municipal districts to borrow money on government guarantee to supply seed grain to settlers, along with The Mortgagees' Seed Grain Security Act, passed last year, give ample opportunity for settlers to secure grain for seeding purposes.

Telephones are dealt with by an act to authorize the purchase by the government of the Red Deer telephones for the sum of \$85,000, and by power given to raise by loan the sum of \$4,000,000, for the extension of the provincial telephone system.

The possibility of having to take over the E.D. and B.C. railway is anticipated by an act giving the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to arrange with the company for the appointment of a receiver, upon the request of whom the government may borrow and expend up to \$1,000,000 for the purpose of improving the line, keeping it in repair and effectively operating it. A further sum up to \$100,000 may be borrowed and used for like purposes in the event of any other guaranteed railway making default and being taken over by the province.

## Amendments to Existing Acts

The chief work of the session outside of the foregoing was amending acts already in force. A number of new acts were passed last year relating more especially to municipal and health matters, and in their administration during the year certain changes were found advisable.

Under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, insurers are required in their return to the secretary-treasurer to

state whether they want to insure for \$6.00, \$8.00 or \$10.00 per acre, and if they do not do this they will only get \$6.00 per acre in case of total loss. Hail indemnity under the act is exempt from garnishment, attachment or execution.

The amendments to the Municipal District Act include payment to councillors for 15 days spent in laying out and inspecting municipal work, payment of expenses of members of the council on deputations to attend to matters affecting the district, the taking away of the power of the minister to dismiss a council, the posting of the voters' list in each division for that division only, the increasing of the maximum amount of grant or guarantee to a local doctor from \$500 to \$2,000, complete provisions for the taking of lands for roads and fixing the compensation therefor, fixing by resolution from time to time instead of by-law the places where and the persons with whom animals distrained may be impounded, providing that animals not released within 10 days, instead of 30, after last notice, may be sold. Similar provision in the municipal district Act, Town Act, Village Act and Improvement District Act make the municipality liable for due provision for the relief of the poor and the care and treatment of the needy sick, including actual hospital expenses, except medical or surgical fees. The municipal district assessor must assess land by valuation in 1920 and send a statement of the total assessment on compilation thereof to the department of municipal affairs for equalization purposes. Forfeited lands may be sold, leased or otherwise dealt with by municipalities without the approval of the minister.

The rate in improvement districts for 1920 is fixed at five cents per acre and for 1920 and annually thereafter at five mills on the dollar of the assessed value. The fact that improvement districts have been made liable for their needy and sick and for the maintenance of their mental defectives calls for the higher levy.

The father and the mother are given equal parental rights as to the guardianship, custody and control and estate of their infant children.

Any contract for the sale of any automobile carries an implied warranty that repairs for same will be available for a period of five years from the date of sale at some place in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.

The Wolf Bounty Act has been repealed.

Where taxes have been paid on soldiers' exempted lands, instead of the amount being retained to meet future

levies, any surplus over taxes payable to date may be returned on request to the party entitled thereto.

## School Ordinance Amendments

School Ordinance Amendments provide for election of trustees in rural districts by ballot, for expropriation of land for a teacher's residence, for calling a meeting of ratepayers at any fixed hour between two o'clock and seven o'clock p.m., and for the establishment on the university grounds, Edmonton, of a teachers' training institution.

The School Assessment Ordinance is amended by making provision that the secretary-treasurer shall make a return before July 1 in each year to the proper municipal authority of all lands in arrears for taxes the previous January 1, and the municipality will hereafter deal with such arrears under the Tax Recovery Act. Where tax enforcement proceedings have been commenced before the passing of this amendment, such proceedings shall be continued by the trustees in the old way. Trustees in rural districts may levy a tax rate exceeding 16 cents per acre.

The School Grants Act gives a school district permission to purchase a school flag or other equipment approved by the minister out of the library grant, to give a grant up to \$15 to a rural school district towards equipment for serving hot lunches, and makes provision for the payment of one-third of the cost of grounds for teachers' residences.

Under the School Attendance Act the maximum fine has been fixed at \$10.00 for a first offence, \$25 for a second and \$50 for a third in the case of parents or guardians failing to have children under their care at school.

## Amendments to Municipal Acts

The amendments to municipal financial acts are very important. The act to amend the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act, provides that the tax for 1920 in cities, towns and villages shall be one mill on the dollar of the assessed value of rateable land; and in municipal districts and improvement districts, four cents per acre, or such reduced rate as has been fixed by the tax commissioner. The holders of grazing leases shall pay a tax of one cent per acre.

In 1921, and annually thereafter, the tax shall be two mills on the dollar of the equalized assessed value of all rateable lands in the province, subject to a minimum tax of ten cents, where the levy on any fractional lot or quarter-section would fall below that amount. Holders of grazing leases will continue to pay a tax of one cent per acre.

For the purposes of this act, the assessors must assess in 1920 by valuation and forward to the department of municipal affairs on completion of the assessment a statement of the total assessed value of the land in every such municipality.

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# Berries and Business

*The B.C. Berry Growers Have Found it Necessary to Mix Them---By R. D. Colquette*



IT'S a far cry from towering Douglas fir and colossal cedars to raspberry shrubs and strawberry vines, but nature delights in contrasts. She was in a particularly contrasty mood when she designed the coast soil and coast climate. They are suited equally well to the growing of big trees and small fruits. And so, while the demands of industry and the Sunday supplements are making inroads on the crop that took 2,000 years to grow, the retreating forests are being followed by an industrious race of men, intent on making several berry bushes grow where one decaying stump languished before.

But there is more to fruit growing than the growing of the fruit. Fruit growers in any country soon find that if they leave the marketing of their crops to others their industry will develop more kinds of parasites than a chicken without a dust bath. The berry growers at the coast found that out some years ago. Then they began to do some hard thinking. The more they thought the more they were convinced that they would have to take more interest in what happened to their product after it passed through their front gates. That brought them face to face with the question of markets.

But marketing is not a one-man job. It calls for team play. Team play calls for co-operation. Co-operation calls for organization. Organization calls for men of executive and business ability. The berry growers of the coast have answered all these calls. They have developed efficient marketing associations in the chief berry-growing districts. Now the call has come for a bigger organization, one that will embrace all the local associations and co-ordinate their efforts. They are meeting this call too. The British Columbia Berry Growers Association was organized a couple of months ago.

## The Gordon Head Association

One of the first berry-growing districts to organize is located on Vancouver Island, about \$2.50 by taxi from Victoria. That isn't very far. Its headquarters is at Gordon Head. Previous to organization the berries produced were all taken by the trade in Vancouver and Victoria. A considerable portion of the product was taken by the jam factory people who could send their buyers out in the spring and pay a take-it-or-leave-it price. The season of 1914 was disastrous. Prices were down to 75 cents and \$1.00 a crate. To save the situation the growers got together in the fall of that year and with the help of the government Department of Horticulture formed as the Gordon Head Fruit Growers' Association. It started with the capital stock of \$2,000, of which \$700 was paid up.

Everything was ready to start operation in 1915. But in May of that year the young association encountered heavy seas. The jam people bought up the

crop of independent growers, but would do no business with the association. They went to some of the weakest members.

"Where will your berries go if you don't sell to us?" they asked significantly. A few of the members broke away at the shake of the big stick. The association saved the situation, however, by shipping in car lots to the

prairie provinces. It weathered the first year in fine shape and since then has been able to bank firmly on the members' loyalty. The jam manufacturers are now glad to buy from the association, finding that in the end they are better off in dealing with one central body than with a large number of individuals.

A small collecting plant was erected. One of the by-laws of the association states that the member must deliver the whole of his crop to the collecting plant unless he obtains the consent of the board of directors. This is all there is in the way of a contract. A contract has been drawn up but it has not been found necessary to use it except in the case of those who wish to secure an advance from the association before the crop starts to move. A large proportion of the crop of the district goes through the collecting plant and even citizens of Victoria who used to take a run out in their automobiles and get their berries at a cut rate from the growers now have to buy from the association at regular retail prices.

The berries are packed right in the field under a field supervisor who visits the growers and overlooks the packing process to see that it is done right. When the crates are brought in the manager examines some of them to check over the packing. It took a couple of years to educate the growers into putting up the best possible pack, but very little repacking is now required. The grower's number is stamped on each package so that if anything is wrong the trouble can be traced to its source. A charge of 16 cents per crate is made for handling crated stuff and one-half cent per pound for handling bulk stuff. This includes all expenses, including the cost of handling six miles to Victoria. At the end of the season the net profits are pro rated back to the growers according to the amount of fruit delivered to the association. In 1919 the value of members' fruit handled was \$123,600 and about \$11,000 worth of stuff was handled for outsiders. Fifteen car loads of strawberries, worth \$43,000 were shipped to the prairies and \$27,000 worth went to Ontario. A considerable volume was also shipped to

a big jam manufacturing concern in Washington state.

The association purchases supplies for its members. It is often able to pick up a bargain. For instance a saving of ten cents on crates was made in this way this year. Growers are assisted in their financing. If a man wants 2,000 crates worth \$800 he may not have the cash. The association will supply him taking his note and also a contract for the delivery of his fruit. The contract is delivered with the note as collateral on the overdraft.

## Strong Association at Hatzic

Another strong growing local association is located at Hatzic, about three miles this side of Mission Junction. It was organized in February, 1919, with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The shares are taken exclusively by growers and voting is according to the number of shares held. The association started with a membership of 40, which has now been increased to almost 150.

In order to handle the fruit properly the association began by putting up a small building with a storage capacity of 30 tons. An ammonia refrigerator was put in. Arrangements were made for pre-cooling cars by which the temperature of the fruit, which usually goes in at about 65 degrees, can be lowered to 38 degrees before the car is sealed. About 150 tons of fruit were handled through this plant last year.

The building has proved to be entirely inadequate to the demands of the association and a new building 50 by 160 with storage capacity for 1,000 tons is under course of construction. It will include a freezing room for freezing strawberries, raspberries and blackberries for shipping under the brine tank system. By this method the temperature can be kept at from 32 to 40 degrees in transit. The freezing plant is electrically driven. The new building which is of tile construction on a concrete basement wall will cost \$75,000 when completed.

The financing of the building has been done by issuing \$50,000 worth of bonds which have been guaranteed by the municipality of Mission. When the by-law was submitted to the rate-payers last winter it was carried by a large majority. The municipality has no indebtedness and the bonds therefore have double security. The proceeds will be used to purchase the site, erect

the building, insulate the plant and for no other purpose.

Last year crate stuff was bought outright by the association from its members. For this year the policy in this regard had not been decided on at the time of my visit. With the pre-cooling arrangement mentioned above shipments can be made in perfect safety as far as Chicago and Ontario cities. Exports are handled through jobbers and brokers on the f.o.b. basis, a sight draft being attached to the bill of lading.

All the fruit shipped through the association is inspected by government inspectors at the warehouse. The association also has its own inspectors in the field and at the plant. It is expected that this year about 1,000 tons of crate stuff will be handled besides about 15 cars of raspberries for jam-canning stock.

## Pickers from the Prairies

Strawberry picking begins in June, raspberries follow early in July and blackberries in August. The busiest month is July. Girls and women do most of the picking. Last year about 100 girls from Calgary and Edmonton were secured through the government labor bureau. A cheap rate one way was arranged and it is planned this year to have low rates operative both ways to avoid disappointment. The growers are anxious that the girls should make good money and have a good outing. Next year it is estimated that about 2,500 pickers will be required, most of them drawn from the coast cities.

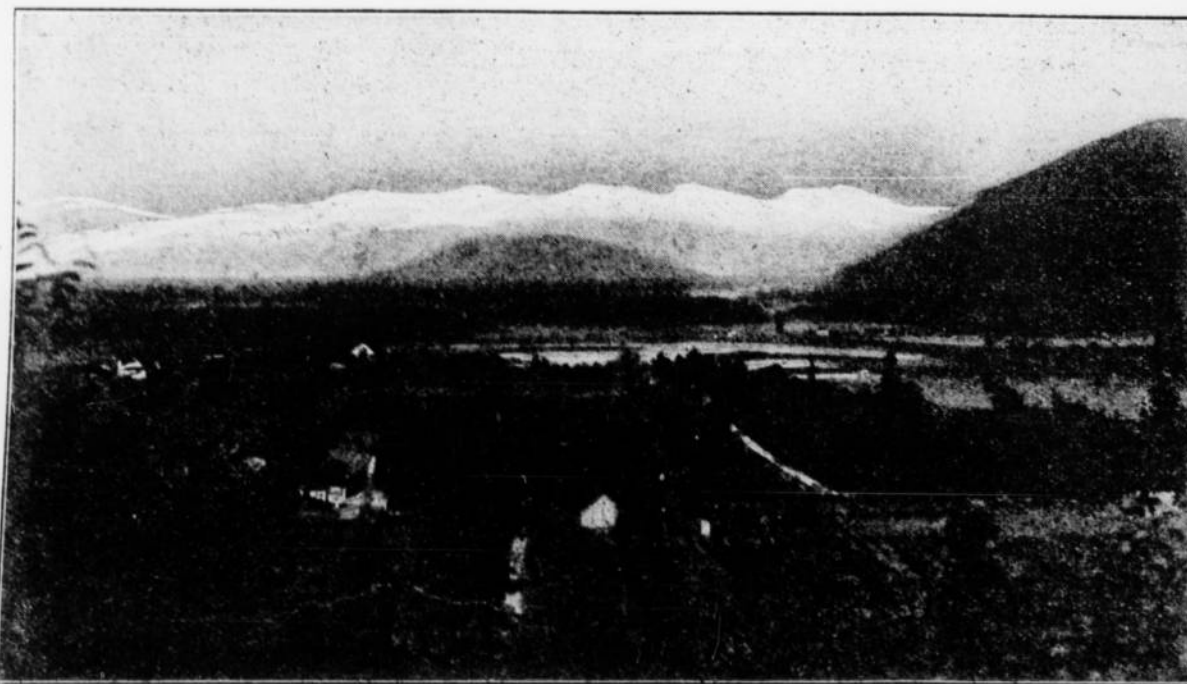
The by-laws of the association call for the delivery of all the fruit grown by members. They are allowed, however, to ship direct to bona fide consumers but not to commission men on a consignment basis.

Only two of the local associations were visited on my trip to British Columbia. There are several of them, the one at Burnaby Lake being organized to handle fruit to the local trade exclusively. These two examples will serve, however, to show how the berry growers of B.C. have endeavored to meet their marketing difficulties by the formation of local associations.

## A Big Central Association Formed

The small fruit industry of the province is going ahead fast. The output this year will be 100 per cent greater than in 1919. A large proportion of the fruit is marketed outside the province, where it meets with sharp competition. To prevent congestion it is necessary to widen existing markets and find

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A Fine Small Fruit Section near Hatzic, B.C. Co-operation has developed rapidly in this district



# Summer Pig Feeding



WINE producers have always differed widely in their methods of summer feeding pigs. Some advocate a very scanty grain feed along with a suitable forage; others a more liberal allowance; and

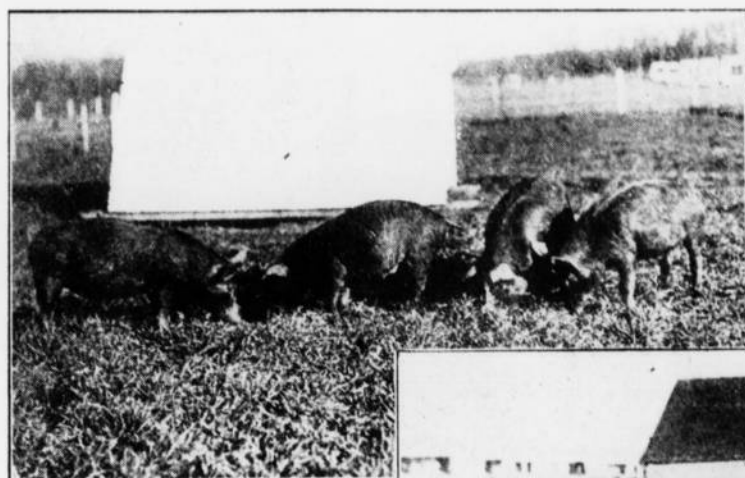
still others are staunch believers in the self-feeder or free-choice system. As one would expect, pigs fed to capacity on grain will eat but little pasture and so make their gains largely on the concentrates, while pigs on pasture and a light feed of grain make the maximum use of the forage crops. What the swine grower wants to know then is, "with feeds at present prices, will it be advisable this summer to feed very little grain to pigs on pasture; would you recommend a fairly liberal allowance; or would it be even more profitable to self-feed? How does dry-lot feeding compare with pasture feeding for pigs on heavy and light rations?"

With a view to securing some definite information on such questions, summer-feeding experiments have been carried on by the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta for the last two years. During the summer of 1918 but 25 pigs were available for this purpose. Results of that year's work indicated that these tests should be carried out on a much larger scale, so that 160 pigs were used during the year 1919. Results in 1919 confirmed the 1918 figures. To avoid confusion in this discussion, however, we will use the 1919 figures only, though some of the 1918 photographs will be included.

## Plan of the Experiment

The 160 pigs used during the 1919 season were farrowed in late April and May of that year. They were divided into 20 lots of eight pigs each and placed on the experiment July 10. In each lot there were two Berkshires, two

Results of Extensive Experiments Conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta—By A. A. Dowell and J. E. Lattimer



On June 6 these pigs were like their litter mates shown below. They were fed from the same grain mixture and on the same pasture. The difference was entirely due to the amount of grain fed.



Litter mates of pigs above. Self fed on pasture. Photos taken on Oct. 4.

and C5 had oat pasture to August 22, and then fall rye pasture to October 15. Lots D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 were kept in the dry lot without pasture for the entire period.

Pigs in all lots were fed from the same grain mixture which consisted of crushed oats six parts, crushed

100 pounds live weight—in other words, they were allowed a very scanty grain feed with unlimited forage except of course in the dry lot D1. In lots A2, B2, C2 and D2, two pounds of grain per day were fed per 100 pounds live weight—with all lots receiving the same pasture as in the first mentioned lots. Lots A3, B3, C3 and D3 received three pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight. Lots A4, B4, C4 and D4 were hand-fed all the grain that they would clean up readily twice daily. Lots A5, B5, C5 and D5 were self-fed throughout the entire test. All of the groups A, B and C then had constant access to the forage crops mentioned, while all the D lots were kept under dry-lot conditions.

## Capacity for Grain

From our figures, pigs self-fed on pasture will eat about 4.5 pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight. Pigs fed all they will clean up twice daily will eat about 4.0 pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight. From these figures it will be seen that groups A3, B3 and C3—which received three pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight—were actually getting three fourths as much grain as they would have consumed if hand-fed all they would eat twice daily; groups A2, B2 and C2—on two pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight—were receiving one half as much as they would have utilized on a full feed twice a day; and groups A1, B1 and C1—on one pound grain per day per 100 pounds live weight—about one fourth as much as they would eat if hand-fed to capacity.

It will be interesting to note in Table 1 that lots D1 and D2 not only were unable to maintain their original weight but showed a rapid loss and had to be removed on July 30 and August 6 respectively. It will be remembered that bred gilts show very good gains

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TABLE 1  
Oat Pasture, July 10 to October 15, 1919.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	1 lb. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	2 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	3 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	Full- fed twice daily	Self- fed.
Average initial weight	25.50	30.25	25.87	37.50	31.50
Average final weight	40.62	60.75	72.00	133.87	138.25
Average daily gain	.1542	.3112	.4707	.9833	1.0892
Total grain	245.42	722.4	1075.2	3304.00	4564.00
Total feed cost	\$6.00	\$17.70	\$26.34	\$80.89	\$111.43
Value of lot July 10†	\$40.80	\$48.40	\$41.40	\$60.00	\$50.40
Total cost to Oct. 15	\$46.80	\$66.10	\$67.74	\$140.89	\$161.83
Value per lb. Oct. 15	5c.	11c.	14½c.	17½c.	17½c.
Total value, Oct. 15	\$16.25	\$53.46	\$33.52	\$187.42	\$193.55
Grain per 100-lb. gain	202.8	296.00	291.3	428.5	534.4
Cost per lb. gain	\$0.0495	.0725	.0711	.1049	.1304
Ave. profit per head	*\$3.81	*\$1.58	*\$1.97	*\$5.81	*\$3.96

Oat Pasture, July 10 to August 22, 1919.

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
	1 lb. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	2 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	3 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	Full- fed twice daily	Self- fed.
Average initial weight	29.37	33.71	34.00	28.62	34.00
Average final weight	58.62	85.00	107.00	129.50	155.75
Average daily gain	.2984	.5233	.7449	1.0293	1.2423
Total grain	3304.1	730.80	1418.2	3329.9	457.90
Total feed cost	\$8.08	\$17.89	\$34.74	\$81.65	\$111.69
Value of lot July 10†	\$47.00	\$47.20	\$54.40	\$45.80	\$54.40
Total cost to Oct. 15	\$55.08	\$65.09	\$89.14	\$127.45	\$166.09
Value per lb. Oct. 15	5c.	11c.	14½c.	17½c.	17½c.
Total value, Oct. 15	\$23.45	\$65.45	\$124.12	\$181.30	\$218.05
Grain per 100-lb. gain	141.0	203.4	242.8	412.0	470.1
Cost per lb. gain	.0345	.0498	.0594	.1011	.1146
Ave. profit per head	*\$3.95	.045	\$4.37	\$6.73	\$6.49

Oat Pasture, July 10 to August 22, 1919.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	1 lb. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	2 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	3 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	Full- fed twice daily	Self- fed.
Average initial weight	28.12	25.37	33.28	26.75	31.75
Average final weight	48.00	50.50	68.85	136.25	153.75
Average daily gain	.2028	.2564	.3629	1.1173	1.2448
Total grain	489.52	562.8	1011.99	3410.2	4502.00
Total feed cost	\$11.97	\$13.78	\$24.78	\$83.60	\$110.47
Value of lot July 10†	\$45.00	\$40.60	\$46.60	\$42.80	\$50.80
Total cost to Oct. 15	\$56.97	\$54.38	\$71.38	\$126.40	\$161.27
Value per lb. Oct. 15	5c.	11c.	14½c.	17½c.	17½c.
Total value, Oct. 15	\$19.20	\$44.44	\$69.89	\$190.75	\$215.25
Grain per 100-lb. gain	307.8	280.0	406.0	389.2	461.2
Cost per lb. gain	.0752	.0685	.0995	.0954	.1131
Ave. profit per head	*\$4.72	*\$1.24	*\$ 21	\$8.04	\$6.74

DRY LOT July 10 to October 15, 1919.

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
	1 lb. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	2 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	3 lbs. grain per day per 100 lbs. live wt.	Full- fed twice daily	Self- fed.
Average initial weight	46.37	28.37	27.14	34.75	29.62
Average final weight	39.12	26.62	54.28	138.12	129.12
Average daily gain	Removed	Removed	.2768	1.0547	1.0153
Total grain	.....	.....	775.6	3698.9	406.900
Total feed cost	.....	.....	\$18.99	\$90.67	\$99.59
Value of lot July 10†	.....	.....	\$38.00	\$55.60	\$47.40
Total cost to Oct. 15	.....	.....	\$56.99	\$146.29	\$146.99
Value per lb. Oct. 15	.....	.....	5c.	17½c.	17½c.
Total value, Oct. 15	.....	.....	\$19.00	\$193.37	\$180.77
Grain per 100-lb. gain	.....	.....	408.2	447.2	511.1
Cost per lb. gain	.....	.....	.0999	.1096	.1251
Ave. profit per head	.....	.....	*\$5.42	\$5.88	\$4.22

TABLE 2

FINISHING PERIOD 1919-20. October 16 to close of test.  
All Lots Self-fed in Dry Lot from October 16 to close of Feeding Period.  
All Lots Fed as shown in Table 1 from July 10 to October 15, 1919.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	D3	D4	D5
Average final weight	185.00	185.00	187.00	185.6	185.0	190.0	190.0	187.5	185.0	185.1	185.0	185.0	186.4	185.0	186.2	185.5	186.25	185.0
Days fed	111	89	80	41	37	114	96	68	45	30	118	131	82	50	30	212	145	149
Average daily gain	1.300	1.396	1.437	1.20	1.200	1.151	1.09	1.1837	1.233	.995	1.161	1.0267	1.460	.9750	1.083	.7479	1.0448	1.0427
Total grain	4992.4	4714.6	4210.0	2833.0	2500.0	5956.189	4893.52	4094.0	3064.4	2007.03	5440.422	5766.609	3993	2461.0	1613.0	5797.8	6806.9	7340.0
Total feed cost	\$104.41	\$97.05	\$86.66	\$58.31	\$51.45	\$124.73	\$100.73	\$84.373	\$63.07	\$41.31	\$114.55	\$122.68	\$82.19	\$50.64	\$33.20	\$104.98	\$63.96	\$67.32
Value of lot, Oct. 15	\$16.25	\$53.46	\$33.52	\$187.42	\$193.55	\$23.45	\$65.45	\$124.12	\$181.30	\$218.05	\$19.20	\$44.44	\$69.89	\$190.75	\$215.25	\$19.00	\$193.37	\$180.77
Finishing date	Feb. 3	Jan. 12	Jan. 3	Nov. 25	Nov. 21	Feb. 6	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Nov. 29	Nov. 14	Feb. 10	Feb. 13	Jan. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 14	Feb. 6	Dec. 1	Dec. 5
Total cost to finishing date	\$120.66	\$150.51	\$170.18	\$245.73	\$245.00	\$148.18	\$166.18	\$208.49	\$244.37	\$259.36	\$133.75	\$167.12	\$152.08	\$241.39	\$248.45	\$123.98	\$257.33	\$248.00
Total selling value	\$236.80	\$236.80	\$239.36	\$237.60	\$236.80	\$243.20	\$212.80	\$240.00	\$236.80	\$237.60	\$236.80	\$236.80	\$208.80	\$236.80	\$238.40	\$208.00	\$238.40	\$236.80
Grain per 100-lb. gain	406.25	474.3	457.61	684.3	668.4	566.7	665.7	635.7	690.16	839.7	496.3	535.9	485.1	631.02	620.3	545.89	807.2	731.76
Cost per lb. gain	\$0.0904	.09763	.0942	.1408*	.1375	.1186	.1370	.1310	.1420	.1728	.1045	.1140	.099	.1298	.1276	.1141	.1661	.1506
Average profit per head	\$14.51	\$10.78	\$8.64	\$1.01	\$1.02	\$11.87	\$6.66	\$3.93	\$0.94	*\$2.72	\$12.88	\$8.71	\$8.11	*\$0.57	*\$1.25	\$12.00	\$2.36	\$1.41

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF ENTIRE FEEDING PERIOD, 1919-20.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	D3	D4	D5
Average final weight	185.0	185.0	187.0	185.622	185.0	190.0	190.0	187.50	185.0	185.62	185.0	185.0	186.42	185.0	186.25	185.55	186.25	185.0
Days fed	209	187	178	139	135	212	194	166	143	128	216	229	180	148	128	212	145	149
Average daily gain	.7631	.8275	.9052	1.0650	1.1370	.7576	.8055	.9248	1.0935	1.1845	.7251	.6970	.8507	1.0680	1.2070	.7479	1.0448	1.0427
Total grain	5237.8	5437.1	5285.2	6137.0	7064.0	6286.3	5624.3	5512.2	6394.2	6586.0	5929.9	6329.4	5005.0	5871.2	6115.0	5797.8	6806.9	7340.0
Total feed cost	\$110.41	\$114.75	\$113.00	\$139.20	\$162.88	\$132.81	\$118.62	\$119.11	\$144.72	\$153.00	\$115.00	\$136.45	\$106.97	\$134.24	\$143.67	\$104.98	\$154.63	\$166.91
Value of lot, July 10†	\$40.80	\$48.40	\$41.40	\$60.00	\$50.40	\$47.00	\$47.20	\$54.40	\$45.80	\$54.40	\$45.00	\$40.60	\$46.60	\$42.80	\$50.80	\$38.00	\$55.60	\$47.40
Total cost	\$151.21	\$163.15	\$154.40	\$199.20	\$213.28	\$179.81	\$165.82	\$173.51	\$190.52	\$207.40	\$171.52	\$177.05	\$153.57	\$177.04	\$194.47	\$161.97	\$210.23	\$214.31
Total selling value	\$236.80	\$236.80	\$239.36	\$237.60	\$236.80	\$243.20	\$212.80	\$240.00	\$236.80	\$237.60	\$236.80	\$236.80	\$208.80	\$236.80	\$238.40	\$208.00	\$238.40	\$236.80
Grain per 100-lb. gain	410.49	439.10	410.02	517.00	575.20	489.20	514.10	448.80	511.13	542.90	472.50	495.60	466.87	463.80	494.70	522.30	561.62	590.50
Cost per lb. gain	\$0.0853	.0926	.0877	\$1.174	\$1.326	\$1.033	\$1.084	\$0.969	\$1.156	\$1.261	\$1.008	\$1.068	\$0.988	\$1.060	\$1.162	\$1.116	\$1.275	\$1.342
Average profit per head	\$10.42	\$9.21	\$10.62	\$4.80	\$2.94	\$7.92	\$6.71	\$5.31	\$5.78	\$2.72	\$8.16	\$7.46	\$7.89	\$7.37	\$5.49	\$6.57	\$3.52	\$2.81

\*Loss

†At 20c. per lb.



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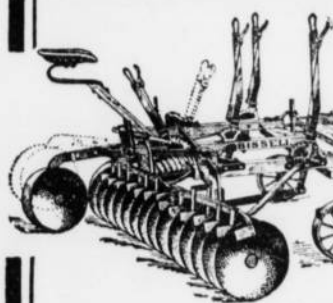
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The stays are straight, and evenly spaced, making Frost Fence an easy fence to stretch.

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The Western Farmer has examined and experimented with many kinds of Wire Fence and year by year, the popularity and demand for FROST WOVEN WIRE FENCE increases. This is because, knowing that the Western Farmer would make stern demands we have anticipated them and met them.

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### Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited

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Manufacturers of Galvanized and Bright Wire, Hay Wire and Bale Ties, Woven Wire, Farm and Ornamental Fences, Galvanized Gates, and Manufacturers' Wire Supplies.

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# Alberta Legislation, 1920

Continued from Page 7

A board of not less than three, nor more than five persons, to be called the Assessment Equalization Board, appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, shall determine the total equalized assessed value of all rateable lands of each and every municipal unit in the province.

Land forfeited to the crown under the Educational Tax Act and the Wild Lands Tax Act, shall until resold be exempted from taxation under this act.

An act to amend the Tax Recover Act provides that where under any act or ordinance forfeiture proceedings have been commenced by any municipal or school tax collecting authority before the coming into operation of this act, the procedure in force at the time of such commencement must be followed all through by the tax collecting authority, even where the acts containing the procedure have been repealed.

In all tax sale proceedings not heretofore commenced such proceedings shall be taken by the treasurer of the town, village or municipal district in which the lands are situated, and the provisions of this act shall apply to such lands and to all proceedings taken for collection of the arrears of taxes due thereon.

A section is added to the act bringing improvement districts under its provisions, and giving the minister of municipal affairs all the powers assigned to the treasurer of the council dealing with lands in a municipality.

A sale may be held not later than December 15. At the sale the municipality may bid up to the minimum value placed thereon, and any lands offered for sale for which the minimum price has not been bid shall thereupon become the property of the municipality, subject to redemption. After lands have been vested in it the municipality may take proceedings to cancel the plan of any block or subdivision, to close streets and lanes and to dispose of the lands as acreage or farm lands.

Power is given municipal councils to sell, lease or otherwise deal with forfeited lands without the approval of the minister, and the minister is given equally wide powers to deal with forfeited lands in improvement districts. The object of this is to have the lands

sold and get them back on the tax roll as soon as possible.

The Municipality Finances Commission Act, which takes the place of an act to ameliorate the financial conditions of municipalities, which has been repealed, gives a commissioner or commissioners power, at the request of the minister, or of any municipality, or of the holders of one-fourth in value of the amount of the bonded indebtedness of any municipality to investigate the financial affairs of the municipality, to consult with the representatives of the debenture holders and other creditors and any class or classes of ratepayers and to recommend some scheme for the equitable settlement of the financial affairs of the municipality.

The lieutenant-governor in council is empowered to dismiss any council failing to discharge any financial liability of the municipality and to appoint an administrator of its affairs, with all the powers of a council and its appointed and elected officers.

## Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act amendments do away with the maximum compensation of \$2,500, where death or total disability results from an injury, and provides for increased payments in many other cases. Any employer engaged in any industry which does not come within the scope of the act may have all his employees brought within the provisions of the act upon certain conditions.

The liquor question is dealt with by the following resolution passed by the legislature in conformity with the requirements of the Canada Temperance Act for the taking of a plebiscite:

"That this legislative assembly requests that votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say: 'That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province may be forbidden.'"

The Liquor Export Act is amended as follows: No person shall within the province of Alberta have, expose or keep liquor for export sale, unless such liquor is kept in a bonded liquor warehouse located in an incorporated city in the province,



## Old Problems and New Solutions

*What the Rural Y.M.C.A. Has Done for Rocanville, Sask.*

By H. B. Campbell

WE are all into it: farmers, preachers, merchants, clerks and every little ragamuffin 12 years of age and over who has the ambition to become a man.

Six months ago we called the Rural "Y's" scheme a dream. When we shuffled hesitatingly into an organization meeting last November, there was not a man among us who understood what the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training was, or what it was intended to do. Today, every child in the community can explain what it means to be a Trail-Ranger or a Tuxis Boy, and the C.S.E.T. is synonymous with the biggest thing that ever struck this town.

At first we met in the basement of one of the churches. But before the first month was past we were meeting in the biggest hall there was in the town, and even then there was not floor space enough for our activities.

Some of the boys came out of curiosity perhaps; some because there was no place else to go; and not a few were sceptical of the whole program. But as time went on, curiosity became interest, and scepticism changed to respect.

Then we put on a parent's night, invited the old folks and gave them the time of their lives. Old songs and new games, group business, practical talk and prayer. They were delighted. The fathers and mothers stood around and talked for an hour afterwards.

Time and again one heard remarks like this: "We never had anything like that when we were boys." "There was nothing in our day but the corner post-office and the stolen cigarette behind the barn." "I never dreamed that there was anything in the world like that to help my boy keep clean." "Thank God that the Church has raised up men who believe that boys need more than porridge and Catechism."

Our young plant grew. Leaders who had needed to be coaxed to take any kind of job became enthusiasts, and the boys were passionately loyal. More and more came to investigate, and stayed to get into the game. Our organization had to be enlarged; the hall could not always be had when we needed it; so why not a club-room of our own?

## Gymnasium in Community Building

Wise men there were in our community who had added a good-sized gymnasium to a community building then under construction. It was exactly what we needed; but it was expensive, and we were penniless. At an executive meeting a gentleman walked forward and laid the first month's rent on the table, and another slyly whispered to the financial secretary that he had \$25 any time we needed it. We were well away.

Of course, it meant work; but even to laugh needs effort, and is there any

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thing under the sun worth doing that does not cause someone strain?

Our leaders began to study their manuals, and discovered that the program was not so complex as it had seemed, and that it looked even better at close range than it did from the road. The local ministers turned the full force of their energy into it, resurrected old songs and yells and wrestling tricks they thought they had forgotten, and preached the better for it on Sunday. Clerks and farmers and bankers were asked for practical talks, and gave them; the sane, sober, heart-to-heart kind of practical talks that do not vaporize into nothingness as soon as the benediction is pronounced. And the attendance kept up—high!

Later, the girls organized. And the business men who had been hanging round on the outer fringe of the Tuxis boys wondered if they couldn't have one night a week in that old "Gym," and get their muscles limbered up a bit with Sailor's Tag and Captain Ball. Why not?

So there you are!

### All-Around Development

Every night in the week that club-room is open, save prayer-meeting night and Sunday. We haven't tried to stick rigidly to the C.S.E.T. program, but we have never lost sight of the four-fold ideal of development, and have tried carefully to lay equal emphasis on the religious, and social, and physical, and intellectual needs of our boys and girls.

It has payed—all the toil and worry, and sore muscles, and bloody noses—payed a thousand times. For months the ideal of the Christ-centred life has been making its appeal, and has been helping our boys and girls to that sense of fair play, and that scorn of trickery and deceit, that marks every game they play. The boy who scorns to short-cut in a ball-hustle will never short-change his father's customers. And the fine clean lads who sing with tears in their eyes: "I love the dear silver that shines in her hair," will never add to those gray hairs by any deed of shame.

Here's to the C.S.E.T.! Wherever there is a schoolhouse, or a big farm kitchen, or a half-empty barn, it's program can be worked. And in our modern life there is no movement so effective to purify community atmosphere, and give our Canadian youth so fine a chance to "Increase in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."

### Care of Spring-Tooth Harrows

Spring-tooth harrows differ from spike-tooth harrows in that the short, straight, rectangular steel-spike tooth is replaced by a flat piece of spring steel, conforming more or less throughout its length to the arc of a circle and having a flat point forged on one end or equipped with a reversible point. Special teeth with round points are also made for harrowing alfalfa fields. The spring-tooth harrow finds its widest use in those sections where deep cultivation is desired and stony land abounds.

Shoes.—Some makes of harrows have individual shoes at the junction of the harrow tooth and frame to prevent wear of the tooth at this point. If worn, these should be renewed.

Wheels.—Some makes of harrows carry the weight of the frame and teeth on wheels with or without a riding seat. For such harrows, examine wheel boxes and bearings and renew badly worn parts. Examine seat fastenings to see that all connections are rigid and tight.

Riding attachments.—Riding attachments have come into use in later years. These add little to the draft and make available for this work labor which otherwise could not be used. Plodding behind a harrow on soft ground is hard work and requires a sturdy constitution, especially if there is any considerable acreage to be cultivated. These attachments are used with spike-tooth harrows also. In overhauling, examine seat and frame connections to see that they are rigid and tight, and also the wheel bearings, replacing any parts worn or weakened by wear.



## Business and Finance

### Farmers and Income Tax

By C. B. Wood

ONE of the greatest farces in my mind is the income tax return form for the farmers. To carry out in any intelligent manner a system for the purposes of answering the innumerable questions asked would necessitate a farmer taking a course in bookkeeping and keeping a set of books at home; and if the government can show me any farming population who can, or have the time to do this, I should be glad to hear of it.

How many farmers keep track of what they sell? They may know they sold a certain amount of grain, but when sold they either deposit the money in the bank or else pay it all out before they get that far.

Then the form asks for a statement as to the amount of produce traded for merchandise. Did the maker of this form ever trade produce for merchandise? I doubt it. The value of products consumed on the farm is asked for. I would like to see the compiler of this wonderful mass of enquiries acting as the farmer, going out into the kitchen and asking the good wife whether she put three eggs in the cake or six, and requesting a statutory declaration to that effect; and whether Johnny pulled three beets and four carrots for dinner or four beets and three carrots, so that he could sit down in his spare time between nine p.m. and five a.m. and figure out how much they were worth, after ascertaining the market fluctuation for the day, and then entering it up on his statistical record in his office in the horse barn, after allowing due depreciation because the family calf ate up the final decimal points in a fit of political fervor in trying to upset the government.

### The Hired Man

Then he has to claim for deductions "repairs to fences," so friend "hired-man" should also be provided with a wages book, showing the hours he works at each particular job, and to take the ordinary numberless little jobs done in a day, a special carrier should be provided for proper care of said records, and also strong enough to carry them all.

Then take wages of hired help and give names and time employed. In these days when from day to day one's help changes this would necessitate another small book four feet square and four feet deep. And as to time employed—surely this compiler of abstruse and complex mystification of a well ordered and contented man's life should have specifically stated "when hired, when fed, time employed that is paid for, time paid for when not employed, reasons why, hour, date, reasons," and any other information that may be necessary for the purpose of assuring the government that John Jones came in the evening looking for a job, had supper, bed, and breakfast, borrowed a dollar from the son, and the team took him out to plough, and the road took him to the next town an hour later, sometimes less, as the work was too hard—unless the boss happened to go to town and would not be back till after dinner, in which case he might stay for dinner.

### More Trouble

Then for general information, when it comes January 1, friend farmer assembles round him his family and they repair to his office and from his safe he has hauled forth his inventory as at January 1, of the year before to start on, and the friend wife is sent to the house to take stock of all goods still over and on hand, furniture, coal, vegetables, and any and other valuable assets there may be; Johnny is sent to count the chickens, taking particular care that all laying hens must be separated from those that are not, so that a correct valuation may be made, and then the rest of the family are sent out with their inventory cards to have them properly filled in, and then—after a few weeks of that time, that in the ideas of the poets or compilers of returns, the farmer sleeps and eats until spring doth appear—the cards are

brought in and properly classified, and a loss account is made up.

The farmer is then to wake up and to begin to fit himself for the spring work by doing a little figuring and to close his books for the year, which should be in triplicate supported by affidavits from the parties responsible for the correct listing of his assets, together with the notices number 6, 7 and 8 from his creditors.

### Work at Last

By this time spring is here, when he then can begin to plan his season's operations for his half year's work, being sure to provide himself with the necessary books, and a new safe for the current year.

It would also be necessary for him to have a card register so that his hired help could sign their names, as names don't sound what they sign, and it might be the means of the government having a record of Mike Gregor being employed when it should be Michael Paulovitch Gregorvitschski.

Special tickets should also be issued by all government owned and other railways for excursions to Philadelphia for law purposes, and a special divorce court provided in each township by the municipality to sit during the spring months after the inventories are taken, with the government named as co-respondent.

Why not ask just the following questions?

How much grain produced.	Acres.
Value.	
Increase of stock.	Value.
Deductions.	
Taxes paid or assessed.	
Wages paid.	
Living expenses.	
Value of seed.	

An allowance could be arrived at that would stand as the cost of living and production, and the whole could be supported by declaration.—Manville, Alta.

### The Law and Bank Interest

An interesting point in connection with the rate of interest charged by banks is raised by a question received from a reader of The Guide. Our correspondent says:

"Section 91 of the Bank Act reads: 'The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent. per annum and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank.'

"Now, all of our banks in the West take eight per cent. and when the renewals every three months are figured out it comes to something like 9½ per cent. How do the banks get around this? I find no penalty in the Bank Act for doing this—the only bar that I see is that a borrower might refuse to pay it. That is not a very satisfactory protection I imagine for any one who wants to borrow money again.

"But is not the taking of interest over 7 per cent at least illegal? The Bank Act sets out rather particularly what the banks can and cannot do. If they do anything except what they are allowed to do by the act are they not acting illegally? I suppose they have some way of getting around this. Can you tell me how they do it?"

### Appearances Deceptive

It certainly would appear from the above extract from the Bank Act that a bank could not legally charge more than 7 per cent. per annum. But this is a case where the law, as interpreted by the highest court of the Empire, does not mean what it appears to say. When the Bank Act was last revised, in 1913, section 91 was discussed at some length in the House of Commons. The section as it now stands was inserted in the Bank Act in 1901, but in the revision of 1913 the banking committee proposed to replace it by a clause which would permit the banks to charge "such rate of interest or discount per annum as may be agreed upon." Exception was taken to this change by the late Col. Sam Sharpe, then member for North Ontario, and in reply Sir Thomas White, then minister of finance, said he was quite prepared to allow the

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High grade, non-absorbent porcelain, petticoat style. High heat test. Interchangeable.

Bushing which holds porcelain within outer shell.

Copper asbestos gasket between bushing and porcelain.

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section to remain as it was. Speaking of the old section, which after discussion was re-enacted, the minister of finance said:

**Banking Practice**

"It seems to me that is as clear a statement that the bank is limited to maximum seven per cent. as it is possible to make it in a statute. Notwithstanding that section 91 and the plain language therein contained, the banks have been taking rates of interest in excess of seven per cent. and have been taking those rates in advance following their usual practice. If a man borrows \$100 from the bank for a year at eight per cent., the bank would not give him \$100 at the time the loan was negotiated and then take his note for \$100 at eight per cent. but would give him \$92 and take his note for \$100. The banks' practice in taking a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. has been sanctioned by a judgement of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Moulton on the 17th of February, 1913, in the case of McHugh versus the Union Bank. I shall only read one section of that decision which seems to confirm the right of the banks to take such rate of interests as may be stipulated for, provided it is taken in advance. This is the quotation:

**Privy Council's Decision**

"The plaintiff must be taken to have known that the bank had no right to stipulate for and no power to recover interest at eight per cent., but he voluntarily assented to that which was equivalent to payment of interest at that rate, and he has no right to recover back any excess which he thus voluntarily paid."

The minister of finance said that finding surprised him, and, continuing, observed: "The effect of the finding is that a bank may take any rate of interest that is stipulated for, provided it takes it by way of discount and deducts it at the time the loan is made. Take the case of seven per cent. under that decision. Suppose that a bank made a loan to a man of \$100 with interest at eight per cent., and did not deduct it in advance, and then sought to recover it by action, I think, without question, under that decision, the bank would be limited to seven per cent. interest. The decision goes further and holds that, if the loan has gone past maturity, only the legal rate of interest of five per cent. can be recovered for the period after maturity.

**The Existing Law**

"If we sum all that up, because the law is not only this section but this decision under it, the law today is as follows: If a bank makes a bargain with a man who borrows the money at 8 or 10 or 12 or 20 or 30 per cent. and deducts it at the time the loan is made, the bank's action in doing so is legal under the decision I have quoted; but if the bank loans the money upon a note bearing interest at 8 per cent or 15 per cent. or 20 per cent., and does not deduct the amount of interest at the time the loan is made, then the bank cannot recover by process of law interest at a higher rate than five per cent."

**Rates Actually Charged**

Later in his remarks the finance minister said: "The question may be asked; why not limit the rate of interest to seven per cent? I think the evidence before the committee on that point satisfied all the members that such a provision would recoil on the public which it was the intention to benefit, namely the borrowing community, and especially the small borrower. The evidence given shows that in the West the prevailing rates were eight and nine per cent.; and on the other hand it was known that rates of interest were known as high as 16 per cent. and even 24 per cent. But these higher rates were in cases of this kind: A man borrows \$25 for three months and gives his note. The bank charges him \$1.00 as a minimum charge. That would be at the rate of \$4.00 per year for \$25 which is 16 per cent. The evidence shows that it would hardly be possible for the bank to make a loan at a charge of less than \$1.00, because there is as much trouble in making a loan of \$25 as in making one of \$200. It is known also that the amount of loans in the West are very many times in excess of the deposits of the districts in which they

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are made, and, therefore, the banks have to obtain a higher rate of interest than they would have to obtain from discount business in districts where, in addition to making the loan, they received the funds from which the loans are made."

#### Parliament Approved

After further discussion, in which several members of the house took part, the finance minister moved the re-enactment of the clause as it had stood since 1901, and under which the decision referred to was given, which was carried. It is clear, therefore, that the banks have, and parliament intended them to have legal authority to charge any interest which the borrower is willing to pay, and to deduct it in advance, but if they fail to take it in advance they

cannot by process of law recover more than seven per cent.

This, no doubt, explains why the banks, unlike other lending institutions, make a practice of taking interest in advance. In addition to giving them a slightly higher return upon their loans, it protects them against a customer who might agree to pay eight or nine per cent, and then, under section 91 of the Bank Act, refuse to pay the interest agreed upon.

#### Total Government Bonds

The total of Canadian government bonds issued in Canada since the beginning of the war and still outstanding is \$1,947,166,847. They are all war loan and victory bonds and are exempt from taxation, with the exception of the last loan issued in 1919.



Should Turnip Land be Ridged? Relative Yields With and Without Ridges. Top row, sown on high ridges; middle row, on medium ridges and bottom row, sown on the flat. Results of Experiments at Saskatoon.—From Crop Production in Western Canada.

## Forage Crops for Dry Districts

*Practical Pointers on the Handling of Alfalfa and Sweet Clover—By W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta.*

I AM receiving numerous inquiries for information relative to the time of seeding, inoculating of seed, cutting and curing of alfalfa and sweet clover, so I take it that there is a demand for that information, and I will try to deal with them in this article very briefly.

Sweet clover is a very hardy plant, but the seed has a thick hull which requires a good deal of moisture to germinate it, so it should be seeded as early as possible. It should have a very firm seed-bed, and if it has been prepared the previous fall a better stand will be secured if it can be seeded on the late snows and then well harrowed after the land dries sufficiently for the harrow to work well. It can, however, be seeded at any time during the season and the seed will lay in the land until the moisture does come, and then grow, if not until the following spring. If seeded with a garden drill about one-half-inch in depth, it will be likely to come with any reasonable amount of moisture as the agitator in the drill helps to scarify the seed and scratch the hull so the moisture will penetrate it more easily.

Alfalfa does not require so much moisture to start it and is very susceptible to frost when it first breaks through the soil. It should not be sown until danger of heavy freezing is over, about May 15 or 20, and any time from that time on that you have the moisture to start it.

This plant will spend most of the time during the first season in developing its root system, so no crops should be expected until the second season, unless sown early and with an abundance of moisture. If it is clipped about the end of June the top will develop more rapidly and a very fair crop may be harvested before frost if the season is favorable.

There are a number of ways in which the seed may be inoculated, but the most simple and effective way is to secure a small amount of soil from an old field, or from one good plant that has been growing well. Take about a pint of common furniture varnish to a gallon of warm water to form a sticky liquid and sprinkle your seed and keep shoveling it over on a canvass until it is all slightly moist with the liquid, then when it begins to dry enough so it does not stick together too much, sift your soil so as to make it

very fine and sprinkle it over your seed as you stir it until it is covered with the dust so it does not stick together.

Keep it in the shade and seed it as quickly as possible as the sun's rays will soon kill the microbes, which are necessary to the vigorous growth of the alfalfa plant. There are a number of different ways of inoculating but this is very simple and effective.

#### Cutting and Curing

The first crop of alfalfa should be cut when it begins to bloom or as soon as it comes in full bloom, and is usually done with an ordinary mower, but it bleaches very easily and badly damaged if rain falls while it is in the swath.

It is best to rake it the same day it is cut and place it in very small bunches but piled up well so that rain will run off rather than through it, and so the wind and sun can penetrate it to dry it. If the land is damp it may need to be turned over for a few hours before hauling in to let the part that lays on the ground dry out. It will do to go in the barn as soon as the leaves get so they will rattle in handling. Salt it as it is mowed away. It is safer to put it in while there is some sap in the stalks than to take chances of getting it wet in the field.

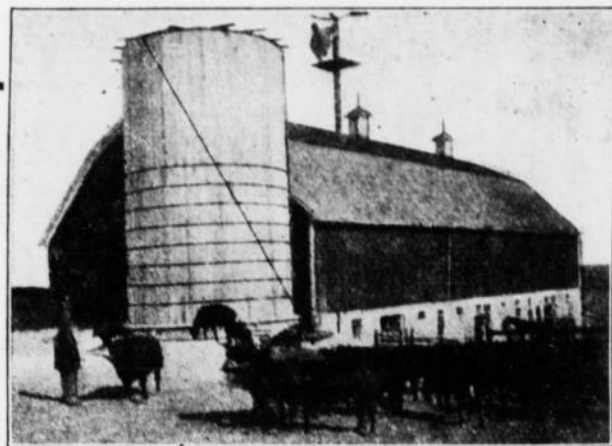
I have not tried cutting it with a grain binder, but I believe that when planted in rows if it does not lodge that it can be cut and run through the binder without binding and bunch it with the bundle carrier, and after it has had the sun on the bunch for one day turn it with a fork and make a neat bunch to finish curing.

Sweet clover should be handled in about the same manner as the alfalfa except that it should be cut before it blooms and before it begins to get too large and coarse.

If alfalfa is cut the second time late in the fall after it has been frozen hard it makes excellent cattle feed and they seem to prefer it to the first crop but they should not be allowed to have all they can eat of it, in cold weather especially, as they are apt to bloat. It is safer to feed it as a ration with some other feed during the cold winter weather when it has been frozen.

The best time for planting of corn as a rule will be from May 15 to 25, but a very good crop of fodder can be secured in favorable seasons planted as late as June 20.

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## Seed from Snowed-under Flax

By Prof. John Bracken

**W**E have tested a considerable number of samples of flax which have been taken from fields that were under the snow all winter. Some of these fields were cut before the snow came, but a considerable number were not harvested at that time. It is hardly safe to make any general deductions from the tests we have made, but the results seem to point toward several conclusions which may be of some value to your readers. We would emphasize the fact that the only reliable estimate of the value of the flax in any field for seed purposes is that based upon a germination test. Any farmer who purposes sowing flax seed that has remained out all winter should either test the germination of his seed, or have an official test made by the Dominion Seed Testing Laboratory at either Winnipeg or Calgary. The general conclusions our tests indicate are as follows:

1. The flax that was cut and left on the ground all winter is of very much lower seed value than that which remained standing.

2. Most of the samples from cut flax are valueless for seed, the germination test running as a rule below 20 per cent., none having come to our notice that germinated over 50 per cent.

3. The germination of flax that was left standing all winter varies considerably, some of it germinating over 90 per cent., but some fail to germinate at all.

4. The seed referred to in (3) that is taken from crops that were ripe before fall frost, seems to be fairly satisfactory for seed purposes, but that which was immature, or green when fall frost came, either germinates very poorly or not at all.

5. The wide variation in germination between the different samples emphasizes the fact which has already been indicated, viz., that no one should sow flax which has remained outside all winter, either cut, or uncut, without first submitting a representative sample to a germination test.

### Fall Rye for Pasture

Q.—I would like to know how early fall rye can be sown for pasture the first year so that it will come on and give a crop of grain the second year.—L. S. B., Oyen, Alta.

A.—We can answer this question only in a general way, for the reason that the practice which is best in this district, is not necessarily best at Oyen. We find here that the later we can sow winter rye, and still have the fall growth strong enough to get the crop through the winter without winter-killing, the larger the yield is the next year. It is generally true also that if the crop is sown after the middle of August, and before the middle of September, the more likely it is to come through the winter in good condition. In the case of very early sown rye, the yield of grain or feed is lessened in direct proportion to the amount of growth in the fall of the year the crop is sown. Seedings made at this institution in July have frequently come through the winter, but as a rule these and earlier seedings fail to give as good a crop the next year as August or early September seedings, and in some cases, seedings made in late spring or early summer result in partial failure the next year. It is our opinion that if you desire a crop next year as well as this year, your rye should not be sown before the middle of July.—Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon.

### Soddy Land for Flax

Q.—Do you think it would be a safe proposition to plant flax on land plowed this spring, said land being cultivated but having grown up now for two or three years so as to be practically sod?—S. G. S., Man.

A.—If the land is free from weeds it would be a fairly safe proposition to plow it in the spring and sow to flax. While the seeding of crops on spring breaking is not to be generally recommended, there will, no doubt, always be more or less of this land cropped. It is not to be expected, however, that the yield will be nearly as heavy as on land that was broken a year earlier. It is



The illustration depicts a vintage open-top automobile driving on a road. In the background, there are large, stylized arches resembling a bridge or a series of tunnels, and a dense forest of tall evergreen trees. The Dunlop logo, featuring a hand holding a torch, is positioned above the text 'DUNLOP CORD TIRES'.

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FRED COLBURN

GULL LAKE, SASK.

quite possible that in the long run this is the least profitable practice owing to the fact that neither the flax nor the succeeding crops will be as good as where the previous method is followed. Two main points should be observed on spring breaking. First, break as early as possible; and second, make the seed bed firm, with sufficient mulch to retain the moisture and cover the seed. To secure a firm seed bed, the sod should be packed immediately after the plow, where a packer is not available a plank drag may be used to good advantage. Where the soil is of an open texture harrowing after the packer may create sufficient mulch to supply a covering for the seed. If this is not possible the land should be disced. Care should be exercised not to cut through the sods but to work up a mulch on the surface. Quite frequently spring breaking has been seeded without any surface cultivation other than packing. If the season is favorable a fair crop may be obtained even by this method.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

### Corn in Hills or Rows

Q.—Is it advisable to plant corn in rows with a grain drill? Is corn ever listed in this country?—R. E. C., Man.

A.—At the Manitoba Agricultural College the heaviest yields have been secured from continuous drills two and a-half to three feet apart. This indicates that this method of planting may be followed successfully when a corn planter is not available. The check row method is better on weedy land as it permits of intertillage in both directions. More thorough destruction of weeds and better conservation of moisture results. Less seed is also required. Listing, that is, planting in sunken rows or furrows has proved to be of no advantage in the heavy land on the college farm. In all cases the corn should be harrowed as it is coming up and when sown in rows or hills intertillage should be continued until the crop is two feet high.

### Treating Flax for Wilt

To treat flax seed for wilt, use one pound of formalin in 40 gallons of water. One-half gallon of the solution is sufficient for one bushel. Spray the solution on the seed and shovel it over until the entire surface is damp. Rake it over frequently to assist in drying. Do not pour the solution on the seed instead of spraying it for the seed then becomes matted and damp.

This does not guarantee that the succeeding crop of flax will be free from wilt. The disease will live for several years in the ground. A field that has developed wilt should, therefore, be sown to some other crop for a number of years. Carefully grading the seed to remove all diseased and shrunken kernels is a precaution that should always be taken.

### Eradicating Brome Grass

Q.—Would you outline the method to follow in ridding a field of brome grass?—F. U. E., Sask.

A.—Brome grass has a creeping underground stem and dense masses of roots, which make a very tough sod. The creeping stem, which contains considerable plant food and is capable of throwing out new stems and roots is what makes it difficult to eradicate. One method is to break the sod early and shallow, and to backset later in the season. Another method is to pasture closely or cut a crop of hay and then break at a good depth, keeping the soil thoroughly cultivated afterward. It is extremely difficult to get the last few plants out of a field but the objection to having a few plants showing in following crops has probably been overestimated by some.

### Sunflowers vs. Corn

Many enquiries are being made regarding the growing of sunflowers for feeding purposes. Briefly, sunflowers must be ensiled before stock will eat them. They are voracious feeders, drawing heavily on the moisture and available plant food in the soil and cannot, therefore, be used like corn as a substitute for summerfallow. They resist drought somewhat better than corn and germinate better when very dry conditions prevail in the spring. In yield they promise to exceed the varieties of corn that will grow under western conditions. They will stand the first

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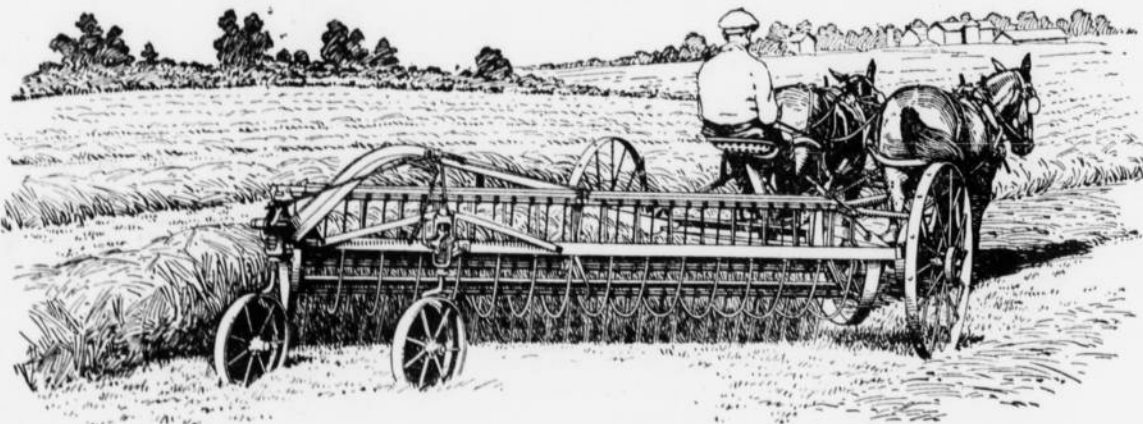


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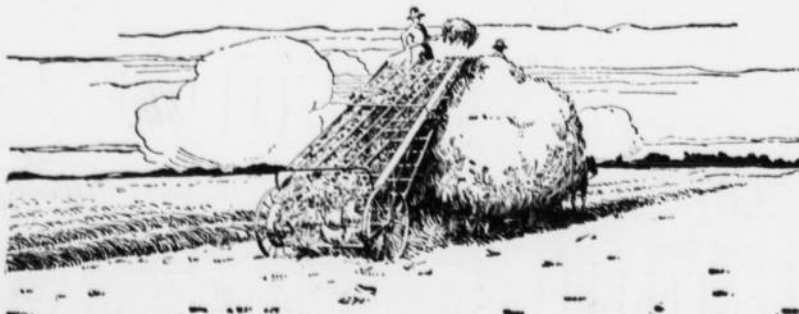
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light frosts better than corn. The seed is cheaper. Experiments conducted during the winter at the Manitoba Agricultural College indicate that sunflower silage is equal to corn silage in feeding value. They should reach the milk stage before being cut. They are planted in rows, three or three and a half feet apart at the rate of 12 or 14 pounds per acre. Thorough cultivation throughout the early summer is necessary. Giant Russian and Mammoth are the best varieties.

Experiments conducted thus far indicate that sunflowers are equal to corn except that with them a silo is absolutely necessary, that they are hard on land, and that in dry districts they will probably have to be followed by summerfallowing instead of being used as a substitute for it.

### Sowing Sweet Clover

Q.—Will you tell me the proper way to sow sweet clover? I am going to put in a small patch, each of the white and yellow kinds, and want to know whether to sow it with, or without a nurse crop.—H.R.S., Alberta.

A.—If sweet clover is grown with a nurse crop it should be after fallow. If the soil is in good condition with plenty of moisture, and the season turns out favorably, quite satisfactory results may sometimes be obtained in this way. It is generally found, however, that this is too risky a plan and for that reason sowing without a nurse crop is generally recommended. For a small trial patch, such as you intend sowing, it would be better to sow it without a nurse crop on fall or spring plowing. Sweet clover is a biennial and it does not pay to sow it without a nurse crop on fallow, as practically two years use of the land is lost.

The seed bed should be quite firm and the seeding preferably done in rows, 24 to 30 inches apart, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre; when sown broadcast from eight to 12 pounds or more should be used.

### Kernels

In preparing a piece of land for the fruit garden, summerfallowing for one or two years is necessary, since all the grass and weeds should be thoroughly destroyed; this will afford a saving in after planting cultivation. If the bushes and plants are thoroughly cultivated and weeded from the time the plantation is set out much labor will be saved, since once grass is established it is expensive to eradicate. Where a horse and garden cultivator are available much labor can be saved by having the bushes in rows that can be cultivated lengthwise and cross wise of the plantation.

A dispatch from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, gives the total area in winter wheat this year in Spain, France, Scotland, Roumania, Bessarabia, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, Tunis, as 94,962,000 acres, which is 92.3 per cent of last year and 91 per cent of a five-year average. The condition of cereals is good in Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Austria, Morocco; average in Italy, Algeria, Mesopotamia.

If the land is badly infested with stinkweed get as many of the seeds to germinate as possible before the grain is sown. It may even be advisable to delay seeding a few days to get a second crop of the weeds destroyed. After the crop is up and the stinkweed showing above ground harrowing will kill a great number of them.

Dr. A. E. Cameron, entomologist at the University of Saskatchewan, believes that parasites which are developing will help control grasshoppers in the near future. Ordinary methods must still be used, however, and indications are that this may be a bad year for grasshoppers.

Brome grass is an early grass to start in the spring and stands drought well. It is nutritious and a profuse grower. It is a desirable pasture grass for dry land areas and is not as difficult to eradicate, especially in the drier parts, as many suppose.

Plant alfalfa in rows for pig pasture. They work between the rows and do little damage to the crowns.



## Berries and Business

Continued from Page 8

new ones. The growers have come to the conclusion that a closer co-ordination of local associations is necessary. Last year a meeting of the representatives of the different berry growers' associations was called to size up the situation. It was decided to get together later and take action. The result was that on March 1 of this year the British Columbia Berry Growers' Association was incorporated under provincial law.

The president of the new association is W. J. Manson, Hatzie, who is also president of the Hatzie local. H. A. McNaughton, now manager of the Gordon Head local, is the vice-president of the new organization and G. H. Moody, of Hatzie, is the secretary-treasurer.

### The Association's Program

The following statement of the objects of the British Columbia Berry Growers' Association has been issued by Mr. Moody:

"The association is composed of representatives from the various fruit growers and associated bodies in the province and is organized for the purpose of extending the market from small fruits grown in British Columbia, to arrange for the distribution of fruit to prevent congestion at any one point, to establish a satisfactory status between the grower and consumer and to do everything possible to assist returned soldiers who are embarking in the small fruit industry.

"It is not expected that the association will be able to accomplish much along the line of its objects this year on account of being organized so late, but it hopes to do beneficial work on behalf of the producer and consumer next year. Among the matters that will receive attention will be the buying of berry growers' supplies in bulk so as to minimize expenses, curtail overhead expenses of marketing, cut down excessive handling charges and deal with other matters of like nature.

"The officers of the association believe that the organization does not necessarily mean an increase in prices, but rather that both producer and consumer will receive more equitable treatment than in the past."

Although the details of the work which the British Columbia Berry Growers' Association will undertake have not been fully worked out the development of similar organizations indicate that it will eventually occupy the same position to the local berry growers' associations on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland as the Okanagan United Growers occupies to the local associations in the Okanagan valley. A strong central selling and buying agency, controlled by the local associations is needed. As production increases the need will become more pressing. There is a splendid field of useful service for such an association.

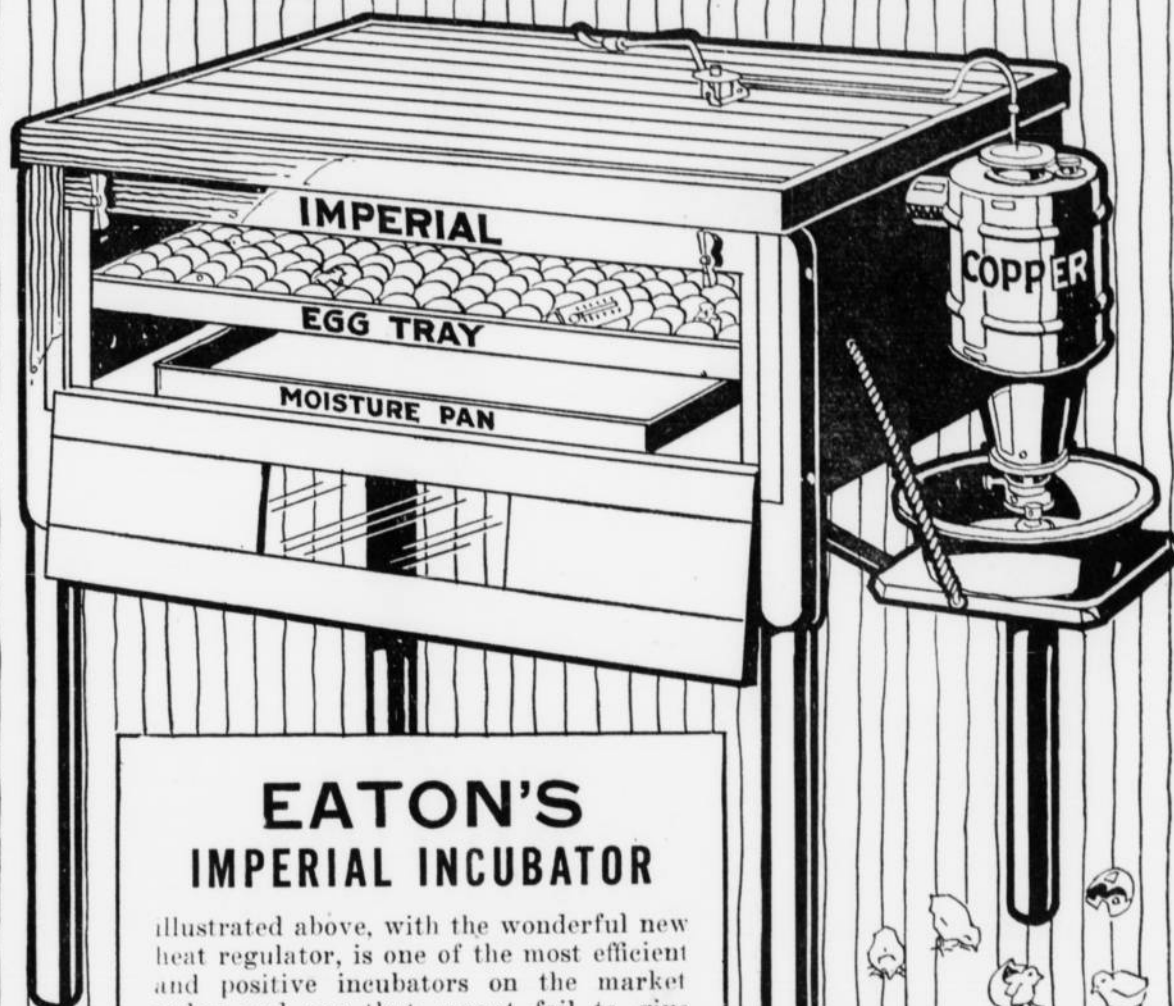
### Share-renting Problem

Q.—Where land is farmed on the third-share basis, the owner receiving the third, who furnishes the seed the first year, and who in the after years? Does the owner get one-third of all the crop or one-third after the seed has been deducted?—F.A.C., Sask.

A.—Until recent years the most common share-rental lease in which the owner furnished only the land provided that the tenant should receive two-thirds of the crop and deliver one-third to the owner at the elevator free of charge. With the large increase in the cost of seed, labor and machinery, tenants are justly asking a larger share of the crop. Under average farm conditions the interest on the land, taxes and miscellaneous expenses do not make more than one-quarter the total cost of producing a crop. On this basis a division, giving the owner one-fourth and the tenant three-fourths would be equitable. If the owner wishes to get one-third of the crop he should furnish the seed, or bear some other part of the cost of production, equivalent to the seed. Where the owner furnishes the seed on the one-fourth plan suggested, he should receive one-fourth of the entire crop and the grain returned in payment for the seed furnished, should be taken out of the tenant's share of the crop.—Prof. A. H. Benton, M.A.C.

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# United Farmers of Manitoba

## Names of New Members

SEVERAL letters have reached Central within the past week asking for the names of the new members added to the various locals by the drive and enquiring regarding payment to locals and districts of their proportion of membership fees.

It was hoped when the drive was on that the information could be got out very soon after the actual canvass, and it is recognized that this information ought to be got into the hands of local officers at the earliest possible moment. Reports came in so slowly, however, and so fragmentarily that the complete formulation of the lists has necessarily been delayed.

However, it is possible to announce that by the time this reaches Guide readers the lists for one district will be on the way to locals and that the work on the other lists is proceeding just as rapidly as it can be handled. A certain section of the staff is detailed for this special duty and there will be no delay in having them issued.

## Contributions for Relief Fund

Contributions received from April 20 to May 13 are as follows:

Grand Narrows local U.F.M.	\$5.10
Kenville local U.F.M.	3.00
Swan River local U.F.M.	7.00
Alberta W.S.U.F.M.	5.00
Silverton local U.F.M.	5.00
Verona W.S.U.F.M.	5.00
	\$ 30.10

Contributions received prior to April 20. 160.35

Total \$190.45

## Question Without Answers

What is the sense of a local that professes to be a community institution going on from month to month and doing absolutely nothing to enroll the local women?

How would you characterize a local board that has never sat down together and seriously faced the question. Why are we elected and what is the field of work that we are expected to take up?

Can a man be a loyal united farmer if he has never sought to enlist his wife's sympathy and co-operation in its support?

What would you say of a bunch of farmers, who, in 1920, would allow themselves to be politically stampeded just as farmers used to do before the war?

How would you place a town man who has within three weeks discovered simultaneously two things: 1. That there is a document called the New National Policy which he loves with his whole soul. 2. That he is wanted by an overpowering number of farmers to be their candidate?

Where does the wisdom lie in the calling of two U.F.M. conventions in one constituency for the nomination of a candidate for the legislature?

Will any local be richer for deciding not to send its secretary to Winnipeg, on June 10 and 11?

## A Word for the Time

The political adventurer is abroad with great self complacency, taking the air these bright May days, and it will be wise for the united farmers in many parts of the province to take cognizance of his existence.

He is in nine cases out of ten—if one may judge by the types that have floated into the Central office during the last two weeks—not a farmer, nor a member of the organized farmers; frequently he is a town or city man; but he has in recent weeks acquired a great and impressive sympathy with the farmers. "A large number" of people have petitioned him to enter the lists as a candidate, and having become extremely "tired of party rule" he feels sure that the time has come for a solid line up in his particular provincial constituency. Sometimes he knows that the New National Policy is a formulation of principles dealing with federal concerns. Frequently he still requires to be introduced to that platform. But in any case he is enthusiastic for it.

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Bld., Winnipeg

His mission to the Central office is, generally speaking, from his point of view, one of friendly collaboration. So cordial is his interest, so earnest his manner, so practical his inquiries, one must be hard hearted indeed not to "thaw" toward him a little. Usually he has a little quiet and confidential information to impart "you know" he says, "the parties are on the job out there. They have their men picked and they are working like beavers." All this is good reason for "us" making no delay. He is confidential that "we" can beat them if we only get right to work.

Always there are some interrogations. He would like to have the names of "all the grain growers in the local constituency," or, failing that, the names of the locals and their officers. A letter of introduction to local officials would be very acceptable. Could we send a speaker up to address some of his meetings? And in an odd case or two one finds him wasting an hour and a half of the long-suffering secretary's time in vague but persistent suggestions that some means can be found in connection with the Central office to help finance—out of the recent "drive" funds, or some other way—the campaign of the local aspirant. And when finding the office hopelessly and utterly tight-fisted, he gives utterance to the emphatic statement "I'll go back and tell those fellows—not a damn thing," the secretary agrees, not necessarily endorsing the adjective, that he has come to a wise conclusion.

The truth is that various parts of this province are today being over-run by political adventurers who have made up their minds that in a political way the present is a good fishing time for them. Chosen by themselves or a small clique of personal cronies they are at the opposite pole from the farmers in their thought of how a representative should be selected. They are profoundly convinced that the farmers' movement is one of the best things above ground in Canada to tie up to, and feel confident that the electors of this country are going to fall for the old discredited stunt once more. In several constituencies two or three or four of such "new" politicians are out, each attempting to corral a following, and in the very act proclaiming themselves alien to the farmers cause.

and at least five years behind the political idea of the common citizenship of the province. To follow them means, in the first place, probable defeat, and in the second certain retrograde tendency for the farmers movement in the province.

The purpose of this article is not to further nor to retard provincial political action on the part of any constituency. The policy of the executive, with which I have been in entire agreement and which I have consistently followed has been to leave that question wholly to the initiative of the local constituency. The Central office has "backed" no candidate, "introduced" no aspirant, offered no help to any campaign, in spite of what has been implied in the vaporing of some of these "fly-by-night" politicians. And this course will be maintained.

The article is written to draw attention to the fact that such men have no right or title to be known as "U.F.M." or "farmer" candidates. They are simply political vultures who think this the hour when they can fatten on this movement. The only treatment they deserve is to be shown up at whatever meetings are being held and sent home to look after their own affairs. No man is a farmers' candidate worthy of the name unless he has been chosen by a representative convention and has the clear endorsement of a clear majority of the farmers' association. For the organized farmers to allow themselves to be stampeded into flying apart in small groups is the most arrant folly and would play directly into the hands of those who would discredit and destroy them.

The farmers will be wise, whatever else they do in any constituency, to knock out the imitation men at the start and to proceed by carefully concerted and majority action which will tend to unite and strengthen the organized movement. We are building not for today or tomorrow alone, but for the permanent success of Canada's greatest movement and at every stage our action should be honorable and wise and sure.

## U.F.M. Sunday, May 30

A very general response is being made to the call to arrange for a special U.F.M. Service on May 30. Special material which it is hoped will

be found helpful in preparing for that service has been prepared and will be sent to any who desire it.

Such a service should be a real community event, helping both the church and the association and stimulating practical thinking on the moral issues involved in the affairs of every day life. Has your local got in line yet? It is not too late. Consult your minister and drop a line to Central for the material prepared.

## Prejudice What It Is

A prejudice is a pre-judgment, i.e., a decision made, or an attitude assumed without having had opportunity, or without taking the trouble to fully examine the facts. From a single circumstance, from a stray remark an individual may become prejudiced favorably towards, or unfavorably against another person or an organization so as to influence relationships permanently. To form rigid conclusions in advance of real knowledge and to allow one's conduct to be strongly influenced by such conclusions is always to invite trouble. For the best results our conclusions and judgments should be based so far as possible on full and accurate and well-substantiated knowledge.

## What It Does

A man has a disagreement with a neighbor. He allows his thought of the particular circumstance to color all his thought of that man and of his family, and of his farm or business. When he speaks of the neighbor, the tone of his speech is affected by his grudge and the prejudice is unconsciously but yet very really transmitted to the other members of the family. They come to think that the neighbor and his family are very bad people, and in some cases a permanent rift and estrangement and enmity is created.

## Political and Religious

A very common form of prejudice is that which is allowed to exist against those who differ from us in their views about politics or religion. Members of one party allow themselves to suspect and distrust all who wear the other party color. Members of one church tend to accentuate the things in which others differ from them rather than the things in which they are agreed. Such prejudices are always evidence of insufficient knowledge. No individual member of a party is to be charged with all the sins and shortcomings of the party. No individual member of a religious body should be held responsible for all the bigotries and intolerances of which his denomination may have been guilty.

Inter-racial prejudice is no less common and no less unworthy; and it is to be feared that the events of the last five years have not tended to eliminate it. It will need careful thinking and definite effort to overcome it. We shall be obliged to live in a world with a variety of races for a long time to come. To allow ourselves to charge individuals of any of these races with the evils perpetrated by people of his race, or with the unworthy traits of character exhibited by even a majority of his race is simply stupid. Not all Scotchmen are close-fisted or ungenerous. Not all Irishmen are flighty or unstable. Not all Englishmen are cocksure and insufferable. Nor are all Germans brutal and self-important, all Frenchmen light-headed and variable, or all Spaniards boastful and vindictive.

## The Fallacy of Generalizations

The truth is that most of our wholesale characterizing of men by classes and races with certain supposed attributes and characteristics is judgment without full knowledge, and hence to a degree untrue to facts, insofar as it is it makes for sectionalism, distrust and disintegration. In the interests of truth and right, of square dealing and the unity of mankind it becomes an important duty to seek to keep the mind free from the sinister "dominion of prejudice," to avoid sweeping condemnations and denunciations and to cultivate earnestly and persistently the duties of accuracy in thinking, caution in judging, and charity and tolerance in all our relationships with our fellowmen.

## Conference of Local Secretaries

Winnipeg, June 10 and 11

U.F.M. locals are hereby notified that a conference of local secretaries will be held in Winnipeg, on Thursday, June 10, and Friday, June 11. It is hoped that a very large proportion of local boards will meet within a week of their reading this notice and make provision for financing the attendance of their local secretaries at this convention.

The intention is to make it a two days' school of instruction—a college course in miniature, if you will—for raising the standard of efficiency, not alone of the secretaries, but of the local boards and the local associations. The secretaries who attend will have opportunity to confer with each other in regard to methods of promoting the efficient working of the local. They will discuss their common difficulties and successes and the methods used by the more successful will be placed at the disposal of all.

The success of the conference will depend upon the action of local boards in getting together and making financial provision to "send" their secretary. The secretaries of local U.F.M. Women's Sections will also be included and it is hoped that a large proportion of them will be in attendance. Some locals have already taken action and made provision to send their two secretaries. This is a time for the president to act. Don't have your secretary beg for a meeting to be held to deal with this. Get your board together and make the arrangement well in advance of the date so that time will be left for all arrangements that may be necessary.

A live and varied program, apart from the discussion of local problems by local workers, has been arranged and the hours of the two days will be closely filled with busy and profitable work. Look out for later announcements, but in the meantime, get busy, and make the arrangements to send your secretary.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## U.F.A. Sunday

**J**UNE 20 is to be U.F.A. Sunday this year. U.F.A. Sunday has become one of the established institutions of our organization and should be made full use of.

It gives Christian ministers an opportunity to examine our movement and measure it by the standard of Christ's social teachings. It is an invitation to our own membership to investigate Christ's social teachings, and get what information and inspiration they can therefrom. Many of our members believe that Christ's social teachings, properly interpreted, give more light on the true laws and ideals of social life than any other authority, but these teachings are not as generally understood and practiced as they should be.

Christianity, as taught by Christ Himself, is either practical or it is impractical. We should face the issue squarely, know the truth, and be guided by the truth.

We believe that it is to the best interests of our organization and of the Church that these teachings be better understood and followed by all, and to this end we ask the most sincere co-operation.—H. W. Wood, president.

## Membership is Growing

The month of April has been a good month, membership returns showing an increase in all branches (U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior branches), over the month of April last year of 1,241 members. The following are the complete returns for the four months ending April 30:

Year	Men	Women	Jrs.	Large	Life
1919	11,056	1,038	84	2	13
1920	12,235	1,642	698	4	19

Increase in four months, January to May, over four months 1919:

Men	1,179
Women	604
Juniors	614
Large	2
Life	6

Total increase 2,405

## A Women's Committee

The following circular has been addressed to women members of all U.F.A. locals, by Miss Archibald, provincial secretary, U.F.W.A.:

"There are, perhaps, in your community, local conditions, such as a scattered settlement, difficulties of attending meetings, etc., which make it impracticable to form a local of the U.F.W.A., consequently, you are enrolled as members of the U.F.A., and are co-operating for mutual benefit in that way.

"As you know, the main objects of the organization are of equal importance to men and women, and, therefore, a great deal of our literature is sent to both men's and women's locals, but there are some phases of the work to which the United Farm Women are devoting special attention, for instance: Rural Education, Young People's Work, Public Health, Child Welfare, etc.

"The suggestion has been made by the women members of some of our 'mixed' U.F.A. locals, that they would like to receive all the U.F.W.A. circulars and literature. We would like to comply, but hesitate to burden the secretaries of our U.F.A. locals with two sets of correspondence—U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. In order to avoid this some mixed locals are appointing a Women's Committee, and have asked to have the convener of this committee put on the U.F.W.A. mailing list. We think this an excellent suggestion and will be very glad to place the convener of the Women's Committee of any U.F.A. local on our mailing list to receive all U.F.W.A. circulars and literature.

"A letter advising Central office that you have formed a Women's Committee, and giving us the name of the convener, will bring a prompt response from us.

"This is a partnership affair. May we have your co-operation?—A. M. Archibald."

## Our New Canadians

People of many nations have come to our shores to find here freedom of thought and action, and the opportunity

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham  
Calgary, Alta.

to earn a good livelihood. Canada was anxious to have them come. Is she fulfilling her obligations to make them Canadian citizens now that they are here? And have we not as individuals and communities a duty toward these New Canadians? Their traditions, their customs are different from those of the British-born, but can we not appreciate the fact that while we may have something of value for them, they in turn have much to enrich our civilization? Let us become familiar with the history and customs of their native land, so we may better understand their position in this new land and give them encouragement and assistance to become Canadian citizens in the truest sense. Help the teachers who are making Canadians of their boys and girls through the medium of the school. Your local might get in touch with the teacher of a New Canadian school, and present it with a phonograph, pictures, etc., which are of invaluable assistance in teaching our language to the foreign-speaking children, and familiarizing them with our ideals.

Break down the racial feeling, and make the New Canadians feel that we regard them as fellow citizens. Let us show them that we are determined to make this Canada of ours a united people, where everyone is working for the common good of all.

## District Conventions

The annual convention of the Strathcona Federal District U.F.A. Political Association, will be held in Wetaskiwin, on June 22 and 23. The Battle River convention will be held June 15 and 16.

## Auto Windshield Transfers

Spring is with us again and farmers will be getting out their cars after the long winter's rest. The Central office has secured very attractive windshield transfers showing the U.F.A. monogram in a pleasing design in blue and gold. These transfers will look well on any car, and will be a great advertisement for the organization.

Every member who owns a car should have one of these monograms on the windshield. Get a supply for your delegate to the district conventions.

Be a booster for the U.F.A.  
Order now from the Central office. Price 25 cents each or \$2.50 per dozen.—Yours fraternally, H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary.

## Battle Cry of the Farmers (Tune: John Brown's Body)

There's a sound of glad rejoicing over all the land and sea,  
For the farmers stuck together and they won the victory;  
They've got tired of politicians and are going to be free,  
So they go marching on.

Chorus:

Marching, marching on to victory,  
Marching, marching on to victory,  
Marching, marching on to victory,  
From forest, field and farm.

Now the old gang politicians don't know what they're going to do,  
For the farmers have said to them: "We ain't got no use for you,"  
So they got to get a move on, and they're feeling mighty blue,  
While we are marching on.

We have joined ourselves together in a bond that's true and strong,  
Every farmer, labor brother to our regiment belongs—  
We will all raise up our voices in a grand triumphant song,  
While we go marching on.

All the haughty hosts of evil 'gainst our ranks cannot prevail,  
All the base lies ever thought of still the truth cannot assail;  
If we all stick together we can never, never fail,  
As we go marching on.

—Florence Borner.

## U.F.O. Progress

"Six years ago we began business in a room loaned us by The Weekly Sun. Today we have 55,000 members enrolled in the United Farmers of Ontario; we have nearly 6,000 members enrolled in the United Farmers Co-operative Company. At the present rate of progress that company will have a turn-over of \$25,000,000 this year, an increase of \$9,000,000 over 1919; through our live-stock commission branch we are handling nearly half the stock reaching Toronto cattle market; and, finally, we have purchased The Weekly Sun, transformed it into The Farmers' Sun, increased its circulation from 12,500 to 35,000 (soon to become 50,000) and made it the only paper in Ontario owned and controlled by farmers."

Thus in brief outline did Secretary J. J. Morrison, at a meeting held at Orono, sketch the amazing progress made by the United Farmers of Ontario, and their allied organizations since the beginning of the movement in 1914.

## Discuss National Marketing

At our last meeting we discussed the National Marketing of Grain, but the only trouble with our bunch is, they are all of one mind, viz., in favor. Our worthy president, E. J. Norris, decided to stir up the members a bit so took the opposing view. Did it have the desired effect? It sure did. Although the feeling of the meeting was that there was room for improvement in the present system, a motion was put that we declare in favor of National Marketing of Grain and was carried without a dissenting voice.

Our local decided to raise the dues to \$3.00. We may not have quite so many members as last year (a new local starting took a few away) but I must say that the members we have are all workers, attend meetings and take an interest in proceedings, so we have come to the conclusion that it is not always numbers that count.

We have done considerable co-operative buying this winter in cord wood, fence posts and plow shares, with a saving to our members of over \$200. Nothing like a few dollars saved once in a while to bring out the indifferent members; afraid to stay away in case we have another deal on—money talks. The result is he becomes so interested he comes right along without the dollar thought. After a meeting like our last it is heard on all sides "Say, that was a fine meeting! I'll come again."

Our local decided to encourage the girls and boys of this district to "go for" the gopher by giving six cash prizes for the largest number of gopher tails this year.

I might say that at our annual meeting our local did not fall in with the resolution of the secretaries' convention re changing of officers, particularly in our case of president. We have had the same one for four years and are so well satisfied with the way he fills the position that we just keep him there. We did change our secretary, only on account of Secretary Cowley leaving these parts. We also talked over the district convention scheme. It was moved and seconded that we favor district convention considering resolutions and that if possible the convention be called early in the fall. This motion was thoroughly discussed and carried.—H. H. Diehl, secretary, University local.

## A Necktie Social

One of the largest U.F.A. crowds in this vicinity met in Wood River Hall, on Wednesday evening March 10, the occasion being the annual "feed," when the delegates were to have given their reports after returning from convention. Instead, the occasion took the form of a necktie social.

The ladies had neckties (real neckties) which were auctioned off, each tie being accompanied by a box filled with good things to eat. Plates were filled and sold to the bachelors who were present.

A good program was arranged. The Climax and Magic schools took part. Credit is due to the teachers Miss James

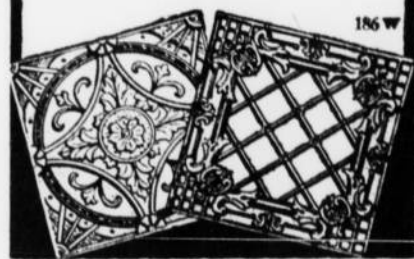


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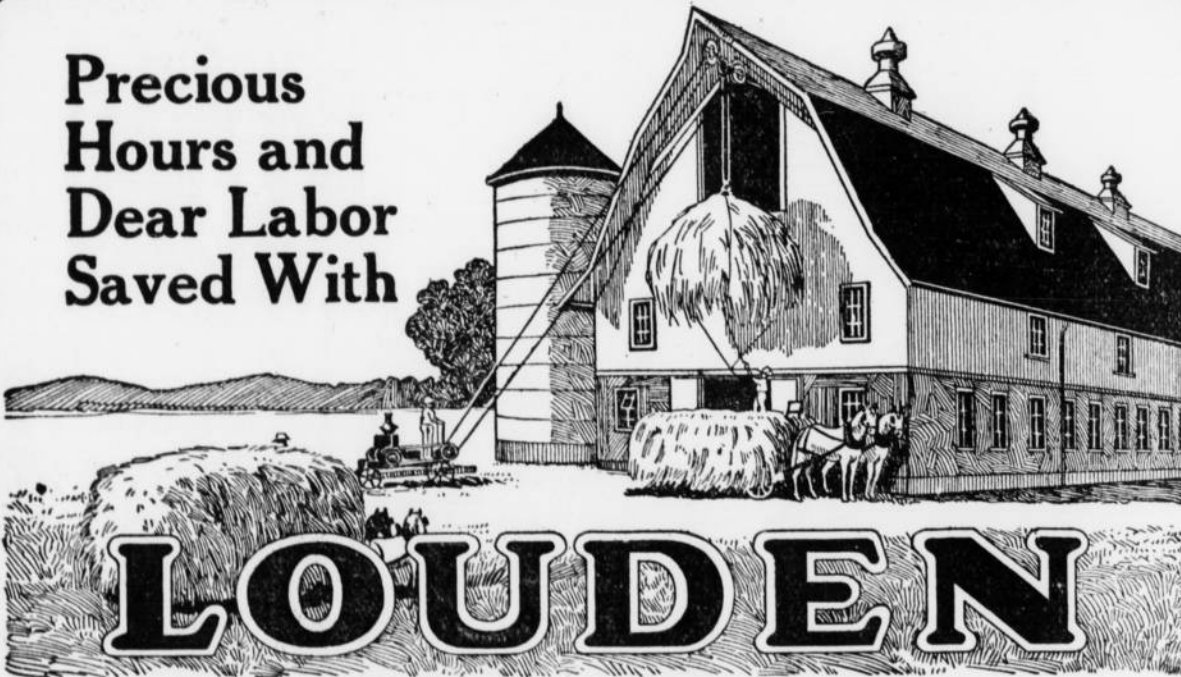
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## HAY TOOLS

**H**AYING is one of the heaviest jobs on the farm. Are you going to have the necessary labor to harvest the crop? Added to the labor scarcity is the uncertainty of the weather.

Hay which is cured and ready to haul into the barn loses much of its feeding value if it becomes wet.

### Works Like A Giant

With a Louden Haying Outfit to work like a giant for you, you are not only enabled to reduce the labor of harvesting your crop, but you are relieved of much of the anxiety of being caught by catchy haying weather. It will enable you to get through your haying in one-half the usual time—with one-half the help—and with fewer horses.

### Five to Seven Minutes

A Louden Sling Carrier Outfit will handle your biggest loads in from five to seven minutes. Lifting the load straight up from the wagon it is deposited well-spread and cross-wise of the mow, which makes mowing back easy. It does not matter how high your barn is, it can be filled to the peak with a Louden Outfit.

A Louden Outfit not

only means less work for you, but may mean the saving of enough more good well-cured hay to pay for the whole outfit in one year.

### Bound Grain Also Handled

Hay, Bound Grain, Straw or any other forage can be handled quickly and equally well. An all-year-round equipment is what you get when you use a Louden Sling Carrier Equipment.

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and Miss Peterson for the way they had their pupils trained in the short space of time. Mr. Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, our director, was invited and was there in fine form. His speech was instructive, touching on the importance of every farmer belonging to the U.F.A., also the importance of the political action. He next took up the naturalization question. Last but not least, was his talk on temperance. If a vote had been taken we are sure among young and old, it would have been "come again, Mr. Sheppard."

The proceeds of the evening were \$100 which will go to defray the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. delegate's expenses.—B. R. Headley, secretary, Excelsior local.

### U.F.A. Briefs

I have pleasure in reporting a very successful meeting held recently, when 24 members paid the membership fee for 1920, besides three life members who paid their dues to the local. Director F. W. Smith gave a very instructive talk to the farmers, and as a result a good many have a clearer view of the present situation than before the meeting.—Andrew Holmberg, secretary, Viking local.

Sexton Creek is going strong with meetings well attended. No political movement has been taken up here as yet. Our greatest anxiety has been planning how to live through the winter and keep our stock alive. We are deeply grateful to the good people up north for the generous assistance they have given us during the past winter. We also thank the government for the help they have given us in various ways. Prospects look very promising for a bumper crop this year, and we all hope for the best.—John A. Graham, secretary.

Reviewing the work of the year, the interest in the U.F.W.A. seemed good. All the old members present joined for 1920, also two new members. Few of the members take any part in any political discussions, frankly admitting they know nothing about it. Women seem to need awakening to their responsibilities politically. There is much need of programs planned that all may take part in.—Mrs. Maud S. Tully, Rusylva.

Glen Leslie reports: On the night of December 19, we held a Christmas tree for the children, in the Municipal Hall. At the close a collection was taken amounting to \$23. A canvass of the women present brought us a promise of six more members for 1920, with nine more "doubtfuls." Eventually I think they will join us. This covers a very large territory making it difficult to attend all the meetings, but we feel that we will have a more successful local under this plan than if we were divided into small groups. We are proceeding very cautiously just now in the early stages of our history as a local, not daring to hope for much, but we are working hard and hope for a more favorable report next year.—Miss Rita Carveth, president, Grande Prairie.

Rochester local sends a very encouraging report: We are interested in obtaining a community hall and travelling library, and are anxious to take up home canning. We are getting along splendidly, have 16 members and hope to double that number before long. All of the 16 members are taking hold with a vim.—Miss Velma F. Ward, secretary.

### New Organizations

A new local has been formed at Hayter, consisting of 21 members. Officers elected were: J. E. Wilson, president and N. Imeson, secretary.

Director C. H. Harris paid us a visit recently and organized a local to be known as St. Julien. J. R. Hannaford, president; Wm. Denton, vice-president; Louis Besse, C. H. Gardener and Leo Cote, directors. A very enthusiastic bunch met Mr. Harris and all joined up to the number of 18. There are a few who have been out for the winter who will soon return and we intend to get them into the local, as our aim is every farmer a member. Several resolutions of importance to the district were passed and this local will be heard from again as it is a live one.—Harry Sims, secretary.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## New Provincial Political Platform

By J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary

At the last annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association the Central board was instructed to prepare a draft program of desirable provincial legislation and policy of administration for submission, first to the locals of the association for study and discussion, and later to the 16 district conventions covering the entire province. Finally, it will come before the next annual convention for its consideration and probable adoption, with such modifications as it may see fit to make. In all probability it will then become the provincial political platform of the association, which will endeavor to ensure that only conscientious supporters of it are elected at the next provincial election.

### Federal Political Action

A few years ago the organized farmers of Canada, acting through their Central body, which is known as the Canadian Council of Agriculture, drew up a schedule of their federal legislative demands, together with a short statement of principles to which they adhere. This has become known as the New National Policy, and forms the basis of a new political group in federal elections. In the three prairie provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, the supporters of this platform are already organized for effective expression of themselves at the next federal election.

One of the principal reforms which this new group, now commonly known as the New Nationals, is achieving, is grouping the electors for the nomination and election of their representative purely on the basis of their common desire to support the platform outlined. The old party basis of division with the old party-machine domination of nominating conventions is to be entirely eliminated, and electors are asked to group themselves on the basis of their common devotion to issues rather than to a desire to return any set of political leaders to power. It is confidently believed that by this means only, can a true expression of public opinion be secured through the medium of elections.

The association in convention passed also a resolution declaring that provincial elections should be freed from federal issues, so, of course, it is not intended that the organization formed of supporters of the federal platform shall be used in a provincial election.

### Democratic Nominating Conventions Demanded

This same spirit of independence is demanding equally democratic selection of representatives in provincial elections. In the past appeals to electors in provincial elections have been in considerable measure on federal issues. The effect of this on electors was to cause them to vote for candidates for the legislature, who, if elected, were to do the business of Saskatchewan, without a clear knowledge of their fitness for the task or of a devotion in common with their supporters to a set of provincial political principles. Indeed, all too often the electors themselves had not clearly formed such in their own minds. Candidates were voted for or opposed according as electors agreed or differed with them on an issue, having no connection with their duties if elected. Such an appeal is narrow and partisan, and likely to secure an expression of the prejudices rather than the best judgment of electors on the real issues involved.

The big convention, seeking to correct this abuse, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, provincial election issues have at times been beclouded by strictly federal matters, and,

"Whereas, insufficient public notice of pending elections has, at times, added to the difficulty of securing truly representative nominating conventions;

"Therefore be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, that in future representation at nominating conventions should be on the basis of the desire of electors to support in common a

Conducted Officially for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman  
Regina, Sask.

legislative program and policy of administration, clearly defined and made public sufficiently long before the calling of such conventions, to enable the electors to secure proper representation of themselves on such basis; and, further, that the time for the provincial election or by-election, should be published at least 60 days prior thereto."

### A People's Provincial Platform

Logically then, if the electors are to be freed from beclouding of issues and from party-machine domination, and to group themselves as outlined in the resolution, someone must take the responsibility of drafting such "program and policy, clearly defined." Obviously, the association itself could not escape the responsibility, at least the convention so decided, and instructed its board of directors to proceed as outlined in the opening paragraph.

The directors have taken this duty very seriously. Being a large body which cannot meet frequently, it had to delegate the task of all preliminaries to the executive, which in turn has placed the Central secretary under instructions to invite specifically besides the local associations such representative public bodies as are known to interest themselves in matters of legislation and government administration, to present memoranda of such suggestions as they care to make of matters in their opinion, suitable for inclusion in the proposed platform. Indeed, suggestions will be gladly received from anyone caring to make them. Our purpose is to get clearly before us as many various views of the problems involved as we can. Many suggestions have already come to hand, all will be carefully considered, compared with each other and with existing legislation, studied as to their legal feasibility, and finally be presented to the full board.

### Non-Class and Non-Partisan

The directors have declared that the proposed platform must contain no merely vote-catching planks, and that it must be in the best permanent interests of the people as a whole. It must seek no class advantages and must make no appeal to class, race or religious prejudices. Its main purpose must be to express the best thought of the province on matters of public moment, and not either to return any set of leaders to power or to oust the existing government. If suggestions appear sound and feasible to the board they will be included in the draft platform for consideration by the association, even if not now popular. If they are good, they will become popular when understood.

We hope, with the friendly co-operation of the best thought of all classes and the sympathetic support of the press, which thus far has been freely accorded us, to evolve a provincial political program, so sane and sound and so fair to all interests as to merit the support of all reasonable persons.

Fifty thousand citizens of the province will have a voting voice in making this program. When completed it will truly be a people's platform. For such a platform and for its successful application to the affairs of Saskatchewan, the people will feel a new sense of responsibility that will accomplish much in developing a fuller appreciation of the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It should be clearly understood that this is not a party movement either for or against the existing government. It is primarily an expression of political independence from the old party methods and a demand for true democratic expression at the polls. Instead of electing supporters or opponents of a party leader who either is or hopes to become premier, the electors are demanding a means for intelligent expression of their own views at the polls, and we believe that by the method proposed this can be accomplished.

## The Coming Utopia

A member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who is also an old-time Labor Union man, has sent to the editor of this page the following eloquent comparison of the aims of the Labor movement and that of the farmer, which deserves publication. Any organization possessing men who are actuated by as high ideals as those indicated by the following excerpts is not far from the kingdom; and those who stand for the highest development of mankind have nothing to fear from revolutionists of this type:

"The world in which we live has been for many ages at the mercy of its tyrants and at the dictates of the few. Mankind, all but these few, have struggled to carry on and ever the many people have been kept from the means of life except as the few allowed them only enough to live. Ever they must work for their masters to make theirs the perfect life; while the many struggled and toiled, hardly knowing what life meant until they passed into the great beyond and their children took up the burden.

"They ever hoped for a heaven and dreamed of a day when the earth should be free from tyranny, and all the children of men might live their lives free from the fears of famine and a destitute old age, because the wealthy were owners of the earth and the poor were shut out. The poor have ever struggled amongst themselves for the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table, and so long as they continue to struggle amongst themselves the favored few will feed on corn, while the toilers get the husks.

"At first the unions thought only of their daily bread; just a little less slavery; just a little more of life; content to be ruled by masters, but to slightly ease their lot. But now one has arisen with a vision; a purpose beyond its daily bread; a vision of mankind free from the yoke of oppression; an ideal above the petty squabbles with a boss; a purpose as wide as the earth and as deep as the human soul.

"This is the mission and destiny of trade unionism, the union of mankind, to save the world from the profiteer, to save it for our children and the people of the world; to end tyranny and oppression and cause freedom and justice to dwell eternal with the sons of humanity.

### Devotion to Human Race

"There is nothing on earth more worthy of devotion than the human race. Let us cast out its devils and develop its divinity. What purpose could be higher, what motive worthier than to raise up the lowly of mankind and help them to live the life sublime. This is the purpose of our union; to sweep the profiteer, the junker, the tyrant out of the places of power; to make every human being free to live the life he loves, and to make every man the equal of a king.

"The profiteer, with his thirst for commercial conquests, which end in commercial war; where the junker imposes his will and the people pay in blood; these must pass from the earth and the world made a fit habitation for the most perfect beings of creation.

"This is the purpose of our union; this is the end for which it came into existence. Ours is the full vision; all others are incomplete. Let us then make ourselves the apostles, everyone. Let us all be filled with the gospel of a world in which tyrants are banished and where every man is free. Give the great message to your neighbor; tell it to the man at your side. Urge them to help in the mission to show the great vision to the world. Shout it from the top of the steeple. Whisper it in the caverns of the mine. Carry it upon the wind and wave, over land and seas, until every useful being has heard the great message that the sons of men are free; till every man of mettle has joined in the great crusade; till the great end is accomplished and destiny is fulfilled."

### Warnings to Farmers

Under date of January 1920, the Public Service Bulletin, of the province of Ontario, contains the following re-

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markable story of spontaneous combustion; whereby an Ontario farmer had a very close call from being burnt to death.

The facts were disclosed by Deputy Fire Marshall, C. H. Cowan, who investigated the fire which occurred on January 5, 1920, on the farm premises of Alexander and James A. Macklin, at Lot 25, Con. 4, Scarboro Township, York County, Ontario, and reveal the following startling facts:

While W. H. Snowball, of Markham, Ontario, was threshing clover seed at the above place, white steam or smoke was seen to suddenly issue out of the edge of the adjoining hay mow; some eight feet from the drive floor. A few minutes later Simpson Rennis noticed that it had taken fire and went to put it out.

A red hot hole of fire, the size of a stovepipe, was found perforating the edge of the mow a couple of feet. W. H. Snowball, upon going up into the mow a few seconds later to try and put out the fire, fell to his waist into a pit of fire and only escaped from being burned to death by not having let go the ladder he had ascended. Mr. Snowball's feet did not touch the bottom and as he instantly pulled himself up by his hands a dense cloud of smoke and fire hurled up over him with a roar, enveloping the whole of the interior of the barn, in a few minutes.

Most of the fine stock was saved; some hogs, sheep and hens perishing. Thresher, implements, grain, straw, hay and ensilage were lost, making a total net loss of over \$7,000—barn, silos and contents, \$4,000.

The mow, where the fire originated was 16 by 20 by 18 and contained about 12 tons of new hay; three quarters timothy and one quarter red and alsike clover. The hay was cut in July while in full bloom; out in the field only two days after cutting; hauled in immediately after cooking up and taken off with a hay fork and not well levelled.

A water tank was erected in the barn alongside the outer edge of this mow and had overflowed into the north and west portions of the hay that were tight against it. This had occurred off and on from the time the hay had entered the barn. The barn was provided with adequate means of ventilation in sides and gable ends; but the ventilators were kept tightly closed. Inside the roof and on the side of the mow where the fire originated, were covered with frost. None of the men had smoked and no smoke or steam had entered the barn from the engine; the wind blowing away from the barn.

### Glaring Example of Combustion

This is a glaring example of the most dangerous phase of a combustion fire. Had Mr. Snowball let go of his hold of the ladder he would have perished, as would also Mr. Rennie, had he walked over this pit while coming down from the mow. Had Mr. Macklin or his helpers walked over this spot they would have fared likewise, as the pit must have been ten feet deep.

Hay must sweat in field or barn. Either cock it up long enough to sweat, or salt it liberally in the mow. Ventilate buildings where farm produce is stored in sides, gable ends and roof and see that ventilation is made use of.

Mr. Macklin is a most careful man in other ways, but neglected to do this, not believing very much in combustion. For the same reason he had likewise been careless concerning overflowing of water tank into the hay mow, by over-filling. This tank stood in a corner of the hay mow.

As he rushed to take the lid off this tank to get water to quench the fire flames and smoke drove him back, coming apparently from the centre of the mow in which the tank was set, proving beyond doubt that the fire had generated in the centre of the mow.

Heating process could have been started from the sweating of the fresh hay, overflowing of the water tank, or from a possible leak in the roof which had some holes; or all three. Many farmers do not believe that combustion is possible, but this occurrence should convince even the most sceptical. The same self-generating force that carries produce into the heating stage, can and does carry it to the igniting or firing stage. The fact has proved past all further need of doubt during the past three years, that tremendous losses have thus been caused in farmers produce.

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You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

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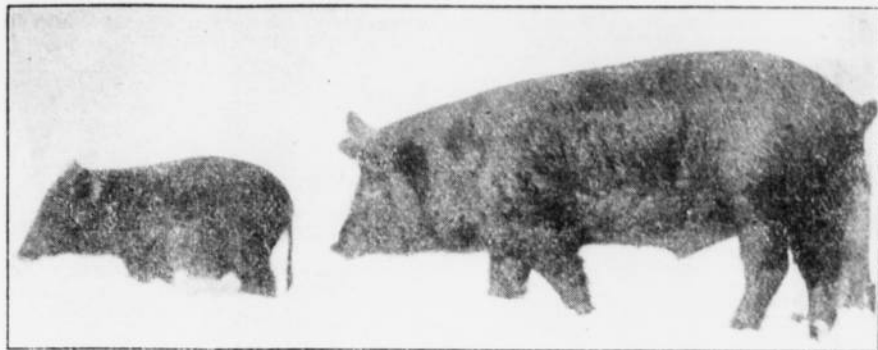
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These two Tamworth pigs were alike in age and breeding and were the same weight on July 10. They were both allowed unlimited pasture, the smaller one receiving a very limited grain ration, and the larger one self-fed from the same grain ration. Photo taken at the close of the summer test.

## Summer Pig Feeding

Continued from Page 9

during winter pregnancy while under dry-lot conditions and receiving but two pounds of grain per day per 100 pounds live weight. This experiment shows that young pigs, weighing around 30 pounds, will actually starve to death on such treatment, in other words young pigs must be fed more liberally. Another interesting comparison will be noted in lot D3—where three pounds of grain on dry lot gave a lower daily gain than the average of lots A2, B2 and C2 on two thirds as much grain with pasture, and just slightly greater gains that lots A1, B1 and C1 on one third as much grain with pasture. This indicates that two pounds grain per day per 100 pounds live weight will not maintain a 30-pound pig without the assistance of some suitable forage crop.

### Midsummer Values

On July 10 all pigs were valued at 20 cents per pound as any that were not required for the summer feeding tests were sold at about that figure. At the close of the summer period—October 15—they were valued by Mr. Geo. Welsh, of the Swift Canadian Co. and Mr. Donald, of the P. Burns Co. Table 1 shows that the quotations varied from five cents per pound in lots A1, B1, C1 and D3 up to 17½ cents per pound in the full-fed twice-daily and the self-fed lots. Both of these buyers stated that the pigs on pasture receiving one and two pounds grain per 100 pounds live weight had no killing value but might be disposed of as feeders at that figure.

Each separate lot was allowed the run of a one fourth acre pasture until grazed down and then moved to a fresh plot. Seedlings were made at regular intervals during the season to provide fresh forage at all times. In all cases the amount of pasture consumed depended upon the grain allowance of that lot. The self-fed pigs ate only a portion

of their pasture; the full-fed pigs grazed a little further back in their lots; and so on through groups 3, 2 and 1. The latter lots on the lightest grain ration consumed practically all of their pasture. The grain allowance of any lot could readily be determined by noting the amount of pasture consumed. This shows that maximum returns from forage crops cannot be secured when pigs are allowed a full feed of grain.

The grain required to produce 100 pounds of pork during the summer period varied from 141 pounds to 534 pounds. In the main those pigs receiving the heavier grain allowance required the most feed to make 100 pounds gain and hence their gains were made at greater expense. However, the cost per pound gain is not the only factor to consider in figuring profit or loss. In fact when carried to the extreme, as in groups 1 and 2, these cheap gains were the least profitable for reasons which are clearly shown by the low average daily gains in those lots.

We would like to make it clear that all figures referring to profit or loss in this experiment refer to the returns

### Comparison of Pastures

Considering the summer feeding period only, the pigs on oat-rap pasture made the greatest daily gains and hence more profit than the straight oat or oat-rye pasture combination. The light grain fed pigs on oat pasture did better than on oat-rye pasture, but in the case of the full-fed and self-fed lots the opposite was true.

It is evident that this summer test could not be considered complete for farmers who feed their pigs a light grain ration during the pasture season would not intend to sell in the early fall but would then feed them out for market. Consequently actual profit or loss could not be determined until after the finishing period.

At the close of the summer feeding period on October 15, all pigs were placed in dry lots and self-fed until they reached market weight. Some little time of course was required to bring the light-fed pigs up to a full-feed. During this finishing period the grain mixture was crushed barley 1 part, ground screenings 1 part, and meat-meal tankage 10 per cent.—all feeds valued the same as during the summer period.

Table 2 showing results of the finishing period will be of special interest to men who make a practice of buying shotes in the fall and feeding for market. It will also show the swine grower the length of time required to bring pigs fed a light and heavy grain ration during the summer up to market weight. In this test pigs were marketed as nearly as possible at 185 pounds.

At the close of the feeding period one or two lots sold for less than 16 cents per pound, while a few of those marketed later in the winter brought over that figure. As 16 cents was about an average on the Edmonton market, that figure was used for all loss so that results would be comparable. Under the rapidly fluctuating market of last fall, which seemed to show no relation to supply or demand, the selling figure used was more accurate than to credit each group with the exact price at which they were sold.

Results of the entire feeding period from July 10 to date the individual lots were marketed is shown in full in Table 3. This table shows the original weight, final weight and the date they reached market weight. It gives the number of days fed, average daily gain for the entire period, feed required per 100 pounds gain, feed cost per pound gain and average profit per head. Any figures showing cost per pound gain



The same comparison may be made from the photo of these two Poland-China pigs as from the two Tamworths on this page.



This is the sign that identifies dealers showing the Eveready Daylo \$10,000 Contest Picture. Look for this sign on dealers' windows

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On June 1st, Daylo dealers throughout the United States and Canada will display the new Daylo Contest Picture in their windows. Go to the store of a Daylo dealer and study the picture. Secure a contest blank, which the dealer will give you, and write on it what you think the letter says. Use 12 words or less. For the best answer that conforms to the contest rules, the winner will receive \$3,000.00 in cash.

Get an early look at the picture. Submit as many answers as you wish. Contest blanks are free at all Daylo dealers. All answers must be mailed before midnight, August 1st, 1920.

A-3114

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10 Prizes—\$100.00 each	1,000.00
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20 Prizes—\$25.00 each	500.00
50 Prizes—\$10.00 each	500.00
<b>104 Prizes</b>	<b>Total \$10,000.00</b>

Answers will be judged by the editors of "LIFE" and contestants must abide by their judgment.

If two or more contestants submit the identical answer selected by the judges for any prize, the full amount of the prize will be paid to each.

Contest begins June 1, 1920, and ends Midnight, August 1, 1920. Postmarks on letters will determine if letter was mailed before close of contest.

Answers must contain not more than 12 words. Hyphenated words count as one word.

Complete Contest Rules are printed on Contest Blank. Ask Daylo dealers for them.

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JUNE 26th to JULY 3rd, 1920

**\$34,500 IN PRIZES**

Livestock Prizes Increased Over \$7,000

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No horses needed with a **Kirstin Puller**—no extra help required. One man alone pulls biggest stumps in 4 to 10 minutes. The wonderful **Kirstin One-Man Puller** pulls little, tough or green stumps as low as 5c each; also brush, hedges and trees. Cuts land clearing cost way down. Costs less to buy—less to operate. Weighs less—has greater strength—more power.

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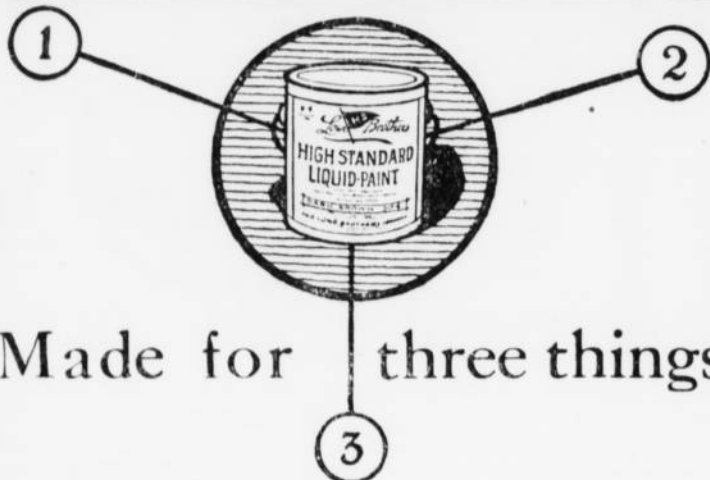
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or profit or loss per head, are applicable only during the time of this experiment. Such factors as average daily gain and feed required per 100 pounds gain, however, are of permanent value, for from them one can determine the cost of producing pork at any time. The important thing to have in mind is the value per pound of the grain used at the time costs are being calculated.

#### Time Required for Market Weights

A summary of Table 3 will show that the pasture lots A1, B1, and C1 required an average of 212 1-3 days to reach market weight; lots A2, B2, and C2, 203 1-3 days; lots A3, B3, C3, 174 2-3 days; lots A4, B4 and C4, 143 1-3 days, and lots A5, B5 and C5, 130 1-3 days. Compared to the self-fed lots, the full-fed-twice-daily pigs then had to be fed 13 days longer to reach the same weight; the three-pound-grain-fed-per-day-per-100-pounds-live-weight groups had to be fed 44 1-3 days longer; the two-pounds-grain-per-day-per-100-weight groups, 73 days; and the lots receiving the lightest grain ration, 83 days. In adding the extra labor, interest and risk charges the difference in profits would be less for the long-fed lots than shown in table 3.

As mentioned, the dry-lots D1 and D2 had to be removed shortly after the beginning of the experiment as they were losing weight rapidly on their grain allowance. To reach market weight it required 212 day's feeding for dry-lot D3, which was just one-third of a day under the average of the lots A1, B1 and C1 receiving one-third as much grain on pasture. Dry-lot D4 required just one and two-thirds days more feeding than the lots securing a like amount of grain on pasture, while the self-fed lot D5 took 182 2-3 days more feeding than the self-fed lots A5, B5 and C5.

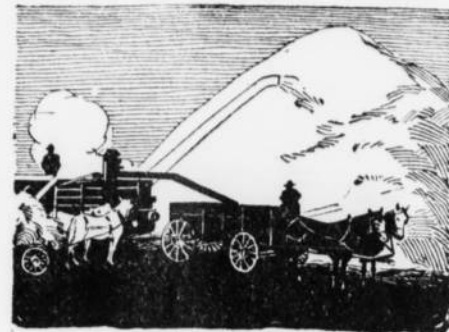
To us this shows quite clearly that if young pigs are to be fed in the dry lot they should be fed a fairly liberal allowance of grain. Scanty grain feeding under such conditions is not profitable. D3 on a medium grain ration, however, gave a return above feed costs of \$6.57 per head as compared with \$3.52 on the hand-fed lot D4. It required 67 days more feeding to reach market weight. The self-fed lot D5 returned \$2.81 per head and were marketed four days later than D4, but 63 days earlier than D3. Under the market conditions of 1919, pigs receiving a three-fourths feed of grain in the dry lot were more profitable than pigs receiving either a full feed twice daily or those self-fed. The difference in labor costs, however, must not be overlooked.

#### Conclusions

Table 3 furthermore shows that lot A3 was more profitable than either A1 or A2; B3 more profitable than B1 or B2; and C3 more profitable than C2 and just slightly under C1. When the difference in length of feeding period is considered the actual profit on the three-pounds-grain-per-day-per-100-pounds-live-weight lots shows to still greater advantage over those receiving one-third and two-thirds as much grain. From experiments conducted here during 1918 and 1919 we feel that swine growers should avoid the very limited grain feeding as shown in lots A1, A2, B1, B2 and C1 and C2. Even though pasture is available it will be more profitable to feed more grain. These light fed lots did eventually reach market weight and sold at the top of the market, but their lack of stretch and harsh curly hair would make them undesirable for breeding purposes.

Since we have eliminated all of the groups 1 and 2 as being less profitable than groups 3, it will be of interest to compare the latter, which received a three-fourths ration, with the full-hand-fed and self-fed lots.

Again leaving out of account labor cost, interest and risk, the 1919 experiment shows those lots receiving three-fourths of a full feed of grain on pasture returned a greater profit over feed than the full-fed-twice-daily lots, and that the latter were more profitable than the self-fed lots. They made greater use of forage crops and consequently consumed less grain per 100 pounds gain. If the labor charge is not excessive and the fall market is reasonably stable it will be more profitable to



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provide the young growing pigs a succession of good forage crops and feed about three-fourths as much grain as would satisfy their appetites, than to give them all they will eat twice daily. The difference between full-hand-feeding and self-feeding, though in favor of the former, is not so marked and will be pretty largely determined by the cost of labor. The self-fed pigs will make greater daily gains, but will consume less pasture and require on an average about 36 pounds more grain for each 100 pounds gain. Should grain be cheaper in the fall after the new crop has been harvested the pigs fed a three-fourths ration would show even greater profit over self-fed pigs consuming a maximum of the more expensive grain during the summer. On the other hand if pigs are farrowed early in the spring and then self-fed they can be rushed to market in the early fall and hence avoid the unusual drop in price caused by the heavy runs that can be expected at the season of the year.

**Export Cattle Prospects**

The following quotations are from a report upon the exhibit of the two champion Canadian steers in France, by P. W. T. Ross, who was secured by the department to take care of the exhibit:

"The price of our cattle, lean steers 400 kg. (or 880 pounds Canadian), is apparently, 2,000 fres. laid down French port; this is figuring on following basis, price in Canada: \$85 at 11 fres. to the dollar... 935 fres. Transportation \$100 at 11 fres. to the dollar ..... 1,100 fres. 2,035 fres.

"The price of lean cattle about 400 kg. (or 880 pounds Canadian), is quoted in Normandie variously between 1,200 fres. and 1,800 fres., but the mean price can be said to be 1,600 fres., depending on condition of animal, the market price being safe to calculate at four fres. per kilo (2.2 pounds Canadian). "The time for lean cattle to come into the market for herbagers (cattle raisers who buy cattle for grazing and fattening), is from February to April, and this can include January and even May; consequently, large demand may be looked for in 1921 and 1922. A certain number can also be sold in June—if you put them on markets contiguous to herbagers. Lean cattle are imported generally from departments of La Manche, Mayenne, Vienne et Maine and Loire, where breeding is practiced. "System practiced in Normandie is that beasts bought are put to grass between 15th of February and 15th of March; between 15th and 31st of May, those having thrived best are put on the market, the rest being sold at the second series of sales of fat cattle, between the 15th and 30th of November.

"The farmer or herbager is not going to buy unless he knows what he is buying and can see it. In Normandie they want us to put some of our lean cattle on their local markets. "It is suggested that Canadian exporters send a trial shipment of neat cattle to France immediately for May delivery in grazing districts; that they hire their pasture land in Normandie, and advertise the cattle, as plenty of herbagers would come from all parts of Normandie whether the cattle be in Calvados or Seine Inferieure; that Sam Cooper, who knows this country now, could easily handle the care of the beasts, say 200 or so, be put in charge, taking them to various local markets or fairs for sale; that if price achievable showed a loss, cattle unsold be kept on pasture to be sold fat on any market.

"There is a tremendous prejudice against frigorific meat in France. You can not change them. The French are the best 'cuisiniers' in the world and they cook a rump steak or chuck steak to taste like a porterhouse. Nevertheless frigorific meat is of course sold in France to some extent. I might add also that France is in principle an exporter of cattle; we have a change here, it might be estimated, for at least five years. But we have all Europe after that, and besides, should be able to work from France.

"Exchange is uncertain, is a fetish anyway, and often made an excuse for inactivity: something must be done and

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This illustration is reproduced from a photograph of Mr. Jacob Rimelspach, in Ohio, and his DeLaval Separator, which has been in use for over 25 years.

The machine was brought in on a local De Laval Service Day to be looked over by the service man.

There was nothing the matter with the separator, and after it was cleaned up and oiled Mr. Rimelspach took it home with the comment that it ought to be good for another 25 years.



The De Laval Separator gives the greatest value for the money, because it gives better and longer service. Mr. Rimelspach's experience is equaled by the records of a large number of De Laval machines.

Considering its greater durability alone, the De Laval is the most economical separator to buy; and with its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and unequalled service, the price of a "cheaper" machine is high in comparison.

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# Combination Sale

of Registered

Hereford and Shorthorn Cattle

40 Herefords      BULLS, COWS      75  
HEIFERS      CALVES      Shorthorns

At the Exhibition Grounds, Lacombe, Alta.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920

(the day following the Lacombe Bull Sale)

At 10.30 a.m., W. D. Reid, Lacombe, will offer at public auction, 11 Bulls, 14 Cows, 3 three-year-old, 4 two-year-old and 7 yearling Herefords, including his herd bull, Oscar Mack, by Paul Mack, by Arthur Sauers. The other bulls run from yearlings up. The females are a well-bred lot of all ages, and will be offered in good sale shape.



At 1 p.m., R. J. Scott, Lacombe, will sell 40 Shorthorn Cows, either in calf or with calf at foot; 15 coming two-year-old heifers, all bred; 15 coming yearling heifers and a few young calves. Twenty females have been bred to, and the yearlings and two-year-olds are all sired by Lord Omega, by Royal Choice, second at Toronto as a yearling. The rest of the females are in calf to, and the young calves are sired by Conscript, imp., a Sylvester Campbell-bred bull by Conscript. The young calves will sell with cows, and there are some exceptional three-in-one opportunities. The offering is all well bred, and are in good condition.

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Send for Catalogs of either offering to:—

J. W. DURNO, Calgary; C. F. DAMRON, Lacombe, Auctioneers; or W. D. REID, R. J. SCOTT, Lacombe, Alta.

## Grandview Shorthorns



I am offering at the Lacombe Bull Sale, May 26-27, four yearling bulls, Golden Duke, Golden Prince, Golden Favorite and Golden Chief, all the progeny of our present herd-header, Gainford Golden Seal, by many competent judges pronounced to be the best son of that great Alberta-owned bull, Gainford of Saskatoon, now in the herd of a well known U.S. breeder, and known throughout the Dominion as an exceptionally prepotent son of Canada's greatest Shorthorn sire—Gainford Marquis.

This is a special offering of high-class individuals, as good as any produced in 23 years of intelligent constructive breeding. To appreciate their full value and strong blood lines, send for pamphlet giving extended pedigrees, or ask for one before you look them over on sale day.

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Successor to James Wilson, 312 21st Ave. West, CALGARY  
Farms at Innisfree and Endiang

## Association Auction Sale

Lacombe, Alta., May 26th to 28th

301 Registered Bulls

Comprising contributions from the foremost breeders in Alberta.

158 Shorthorns      62 Aberdeen-Angus  
81 Herefords

This unprecedented offering, just at the time when the feed situation will be relieved by the new pasturage, affords intending purchasers an excellent opportunity to procure herd bulls at the least possible expense.

Send for Catalogue with Full Particulars.

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Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association,      Alberta Livestock Associations,  
Crossfield.      Calgary, Alta.

## High-Class Aberdeen-Angus Bulls



We are offering at the Lacombe Bull Sale, May 26-27, 14 head of well-bred bulls, including the five-year-old Cap. 2nd of Burnbrae, by Josh G, out of Lucy of Marlette; 7 two-year-olds by our herd bull, Admiral Jellicoe, 9298, and 6 yearlings by the same sire, all out of well-bred dams from good families. These bulls are a strong aggregation and are well worth a critical inspection before they are sold.

Be Sure and See Them

**W. W. & J. W. McElroy**

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Farm at Delacour, Alta.

## Herefords of Quality

AT

## Lacombe Bull Sale



We are offering at the above sale on May 26-27:

Lloyd George, 32728, June 13th, 1917, sire Alberta Don II., 18530, dam Mavourneen 3rd, 20149.

Wilton Brae, 35071, July 25th, 1917, sire Beau Wilton, 16969, dam Miss Martha Brae, 17177.

Alberta Don 20th, 34658, July 9th, 1918, sire Alberta Don II., dam Tiny II., 20142.

Alberta Don 16th, September 2nd, 1918, by same sire, dam Rosalie, 8545; also seven yearlings, all by Alberta Don II., out of such dams as Mavourneen, Hattie, Glade II., Mandie II., Rosebud III., and others of our good females.

Our Herd Bull, Alberta Don II., by Don, dam Lady Dudley, was champion of the breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1916, and his progeny show more than usual merit. They will do well for their purchasers, being reared under ordinary farm and range conditions. Look them over before the sale starts.

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## ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE

At the Annual Bull Sale, at Lacombe, on May 26, 27, we are offering a number of well-bred young ABERDEEN-ANGUS Bulls, some of them two years old in February, some May calves, and a two year old by Elm Park Beauty's Wizard, 8194, of Bowman breeding. Others are sired by the McGregor-bred bull Enjoiner of Glencarnock, 7086. They are a well-bred, first-class lot.

Be Sure to Look Them Over.

HENDERSON BROS., Lacombe, Alta.



## Twin Springs Ranch Herefords



We are selling at Lacombe Bull Sale, May 26th and 27th, eight high-class Hereford Bulls ranging in age from 15 months up to 22 months. These are sired by Canopus 2nd, 13527, J. McD. Davidson's, of Coaldale, old herd bull, out of good females, many of them descended from females from the Mossom-Boyd Ranching Co., Prince Albert, and the Old Baxter-Reed English stock. These youngsters have constitution and vigor, are rugged, hardy bulls, which will make good when turned out on the range. Do not forget to look them over on sale day.

J. W. EWING AND SONS, Erskine, Alta.

## HEREFORDS AT AUCTION

We will sell at the Lacombe Bull Sale, on May 26-27, 2 three-year-old and 2 two-year-old Hereford Bulls, all sired by Willow Spring Union, 36190, of the well known Collicutt breeding, also an outstanding three-year-old, by Merry Gold. These bulls are real money-making Herefords, of high quality and character, and have everything to recommend them to prospective buyers. Look them over on sale day.

McFARQUHAR BROS., Cremona, Alta.



## CHOICE CONSIGNMENT OF SHORTHORN BULLS

I am contributing to the Annual Bull Sale, at Lacombe, May 26th and 27th, the two-year-old Tranby Gold Drop, a young bull which was a consistent prize winner in the well known Beeching herd last summer. He is sired by Magnet, out of Vanity 17th, tracing back to the imported cow, Vain Duchess. I am also offering two yearlings by Lancaster Pride, out of high-class cows. These youngsters have substance and masculine character and should turn out to be sires of good value. Look them up at this sale.

W. W. SHARPE

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BOB LONG BRANDS  
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assessed value of at least \$250. Animals of less value will bring less compensation, the amount of compensation being two-thirds the assessed value.

As the owner is permitted to retain whatever may be realized from the sale of the hide and carcass, this compensation will in many cases be a considerable part of the value of the animal. In dealing with high priced breeding stock, however, the owner may consider the advisability of removing the animal from the herd and maintaining it in isolation under the Bang system or other approved method. The department will not object to such a method of dealing with valuable reactors, but will insist that they are rigidly segregated, so that no spread of infection from them need be feared.

### The Regulations in Full

Following are the regulations for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle as fixed by order-in-council, dated Sept. 20, 1919:

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited pure-bred herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method or any other test approved by the Veterinary Director General, and applied by the regularly employed veterinary inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

2. The entire herd or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Veterinary Director General.

3. No cattle shall be presented to the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within 60 days immediately preceding or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test, as referred to in paragraph 1, until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animals from the herd.

5. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other markings satisfactory to the Veterinary Director General.

6. All removals of registered cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said Veterinary Director General, giving the identification of the animals, and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd, the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the Veterinary Director General.

7. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or, if from outside or unknown sources, it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150 Fahr. for not less than 20 minutes.

8. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

9. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped to the United States, accompanied by the certificate of the Veterinary Director General, without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the state of destination.

10. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd," to be issued by the Veterinary Director General. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

11. Failure on the part of owners to comply with the latter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate

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The FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY is the only insurance company operating throughout the Province of Saskatchewan and giving Hail Insurance to ALL its policyholders AT COST.

The 1918 and 1919 Policyholders

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And received their losses in full promptly

Rates \$5.00 Cash and \$6.00 Note

Insist on getting a Farmers' Mutual Policy this season

## Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

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NOTE.—Please remember that you can also obtain FIRE insurance AT COST from the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which is under the same office management, thereby reducing each Company's cost of operating. Apply to same agent for both FIRE and HAIL insurance or write Head Office direct.

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Ship us your eggs and we will pay you highest market prices.

POULTRY PRICES Per lb.	
Hens, good condition	32-34c
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We also handle Potatoes and all kinds of produce. Bags, crates and egg-cases supplied on request.

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Seven named varieties of cherries and one standard grade of preserving apricots. Season, June 25 to July 25. Order early this year so as not to be disappointed.

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## Scotch-Topped Shorthorn Bulls

At the Annual Bull Sale at Lacombe, May 26th and 27th, I am contributing 2 two-year-olds by Royal Fyvie and Royal Sunrise, also a yearling by Wimple Pride. Two of these animals are straight Scotch bred, one a Claret and the other a Mayflower. They are real outstanding individuals and should make first-class herd bull prospects. They are well worth while looking over.

F. S. GRISDALE, School of Agriculture, OLDS, ALTA.

## FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

The Pure-bred Stock Breeders' Association of Southern Manitoba

Deloraine, Thursday, May 27th, 1920

SHORTHORNS ABERDEEN-ANGUS AYRSHIRES HEREFORDS  
HOLSTEINS PURE-BRED SWINE

O. A. JONES, Whitewater, President.

A. T. McINTOSH, Whitewater, Secretary.

## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE my entire herd of high-class Escher and Ryan-bred cattle, 25 head: Herd bull, cows with calves, two-year-old and yearling heifers and one yearling bull; choice breeding in Blackbird, Trojan Erica, Pride of Aberdeen and Queen Mother tribes. Prices Reasonable.

M. W. BELL ISLAY, ALTA.



## Standard-Breds for Sale

BAY MARE—Black Points  
Coe, 1295  
(Repted Time: 2:28) Bryson  
Manitoba Queen—Col-  
lego Chum  
BAY STALLION—Black Points  
Coe's King—Rising three years old, by Orozoni,  
2:14, by Oro Wilkes.  
Belle Patchen—Hambletonian  
PEDIGREES GUARANTEED. Owner leaving for Japan will give terms to suit and pay fare of purchaser. Correspondence solicited. ACT NOW.  
GRAHAM R. TENCH .. SWAN LAKE, MAN.

## SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

I am contributing to the Annual Bull Sale at Lacombe, May 26th and 27th, seven head of high-class young Shorthorn Bulls, comprising the two-year-old General Clive, by Crimson General 15th, dam Lantana 2nd, tracing back to the imported cow, Young Snowdrop. Also seven yearlings, sired by Kimmel Prince, by the noted Missie Prince, the best out of some of my best cows. These are a choice selection of young bulls of the best of breeding and of rare uniformity and quality. They will produce the kind of cattle that will make good for you. Be sure and look them over on sale day.

WM. SHARP

CLIVE, ALTA.



## The WRIGHT Farms

WILL SELL AT

### THE SASKATOON BULL SALE on June 2, 3



the following exceptionally well-bred Shorthorn Bulls:

Roan Champion, April 11, 1919, sire Governor Butterfly, second sire Missie Champion, and out of Zoe of Pine Grove 12th.

Butterfly Prince, April 20, 1919, by the above sire, second sire Prince of Orange, and out of Pine Grove Lucy. These young bulls were bred by the late Ex-Lt. Governor, G. W.

Brown, Regina. They carry the best of Shorthorn lineage, and should make good sires. They are worth looking over before the sale.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Suffolks. All ages, both sexes, for sale at all times.

**The Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.**

R. A. WRIGHT, Manager

## The Southview Stock Farm Ltd.

Prince Albert, Sask.

Will sell at SASKATOON, June 2, 3, three well-bred SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN FEMALES

Bessie of Millerdale, June 17, 1915, sire Western Victor, dam Stamford Bessie.

Olive of Millerdale, March 5, 1916, sire Village Sultan, dam Olive Wenlock 4th.

Glen Hodson Missie, June 21, 1913, sire Arrow, dam Missie Lady. Two of these females are bred to the prize-winning Oakbluff Topsman, by Oakland Star, and Marr's Avon II., the other has a calf at side by Oakbluff Topsman.

Look them carefully over on sale day. They are the kind to make you money.

**M. R. Cowell, Prop. Prince Albert, Sask.**



## Woodlawn Stock Farm

We are offering for sale a few choice young bulls ready for service. Have also a few young females of breeding age, bred right and offered at prices you can't afford to overlook. Present herd bulls: Victor of Riverview and Erica Erwin C.

See our offerings at the Saskatoon Sale

**W. T. TURNER**

KINLEY - SASK.

## ABERDEEN - ANGUS

At the Saskatoon Sale, On June 2nd and 3rd, I will sell two yearling bulls by Gwenmawr King II., a well-bred cow by Lord Houghton, and two real, nice heifers, one two years old in August, the other a year past last March, both by Gwenmawr King II. A real opportunity for a new breeder. Be Sure and See Them on Sale Day.

**B. D. SMITH**

**McLEAN, SASK.**

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS FOR SALE

HADDO FARM, the home of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. My entry to the Saskatoon Sale is a choice Angus heifer, Eva of Haddo, 20955, 16 months old, weighing 1,100 pounds; and a good, young bull, Victor of Haddo, 20959, 13 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Both these animals are sired by a bull imported from the Westerfowls herd in Scotland. Look them up when you come to the sale.

**WM. D. LYON**

**DEVERON, SASK.**

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## Saskatoon Pure-Bred Cattle Sale

### EXHIBITION GROUNDS, SASKATOON

The Cattle Breeders' Association had this sale arranged for May 26th and 27th, but on account of late spring are holding it on

**JUNE 2nd and 3rd**

Judging at 2 p.m., June 2nd. Sale, 9.30 a.m. June 3rd. Most of the prominent breeders are contributing.

This is a good chance to buy, just after seeding and before the breeding season.

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REGINA, SASK.**

**120 Bulls  
and Females**

SHORTHORN,  
ANGUS,  
HEREFORD,  
RED POLLED,  
HOLSTEIN and  
AYRSHIRE.

## SHORE'S OFFERING AT SASKATOON

At the Saskatoon Association Sale, June 2nd and 3rd, I am offering

**SIX HEREFORDS (3 Bulls and 3 Females)**

One two-year-old bull is Rosemount Fairfax, by Ronald Fairfax, by Lord Fairfax, of Field's of Moosomin breeding. The other two are yearlings by Cupar Albert and Cupar President. The three two-year-old heifers are Britisher Glory, by Britisher Junior, of well known Fuller breeding, and strong Fairfax strains, second in a strong class at the Regina Sale this spring; Clematis, by Sunbeam, and Buttercup, by Lord Rosemark. I am also selling two Holstein Bulls, one four-year-old, King Segis Rideau, by King Segis Alfaretta, dam Rideau Jewel Calamity, and Hermes Monarch DeKol, sire Prince Henry Kelso, dam Clover Sylvia DeKol. Also a Shorthorn bull, Markinch Chief, three years old, sire Nicko, dam Rosemary.

This is a splendid opportunity for breeders to secure high-class animals at their own valuation. Inspection invited before sale commences.

**W. S. SHORE - CUPAR, SASK.**

## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle



Herd headed by Elm Park Kelso, 9469, by Young Le Roy, 5363, dam E. P. Keepsake 9th and St. Clair's Monarch, by Victor of Oakdale, dam Queen Questra.

At the Association Sale at Saskatoon, June 2-3, we will sell the following females: Star of Tiree 3rd, by Blackbird Brilliant, and calf by St. Clair's Monarch, cow bred again to E. P. Kelso; Lady Curzon of Tiree, by Viceroy of Glencarnock, and calf by St. Clair's Monarch, cow bred again to Glencarnock Roscoe III.; Stockport Jane, by Barondale, and calf by St. Clair's Monarch, cow bred again to Glencarnock Roscoe; two yearling bulls by Black Brandon of Woodcote 2nd, out of good dams. For the man starting in Angus this is an unequalled opportunity to get registered cattle of good pedigree, with size and quality. Look carefully over these cattle on sale day.

Stock all ages, both sexes, for sale at all times.

**BROWNE BROS. - NEUDORF, SASK.**

## ROSS AND HOLYOAKE

are contributing to the Association Pure-Bred Sale, at Saskatoon, on June 2-3, the well-bred roan Shorthorn yearling bull, Campaigner, 131842, sire Bonnie Brae Conqueror, by Doune Campaigner, imp., dam Kimmel Ruby, by the well-known sire, Missie Prince. The pedigree of this young bull shows the choicest of breeding, which has already demonstrated its worth, and this youngster will merit critical inspection. Tuberculin tested. Be sure and look him over before the sale. INDIAN HEAD, Sask.

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12. Whenever in carrying out this order it is necessary to slaughter an animal or animals for the eradication of tuberculosis from a herd, the animal or animals shall be valued and compensation awarded as provided in sections 6 and 7 of The Animal Contagious Disease Act.

### In Livestock Circles

#### W. D. Reid's Hereford Sale

Hereford men are reminded of W. D. Reid's dispersion sale to be held at Lacombe, on the morning of Friday, May 28, the day after the Lacombe Bull Sale. Particulars of this offering appeared in The Guide, in our issue of May 5. Mr. Reid sells at 10 a.m. and R. J. Scott's Shorthorns at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Lindsay Sells Good Stallion

Lindsay Bros., Strome, Alta., proprietors of the Edzell Stock Farm, breeders of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires, advise us that they have sold Edzell Marquis, three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, which was first in his class at the Edmonton Spring Show this year to Mr. Gallinger, of the Tofteld Coal Company, Tofteld, Alta. Mr. Gallinger is to be congratulated on his purchase, as Edzell Marquis is a big, up-standing Clydesdale and should do his stud a lot of good.

#### Dr. Head Sells John De Montignes

Dr. Chas. Head, Regina, Sask., advises The Guide that he has sold John De Montignes, the Canadian-bred Belgian stallion,



Houleux II.

Grand Champion Percheron Stallion at Denver, 1920.

a prize winner at several of the leading western fairs during the past two years, to Nievergal Bros., of Neudorf, Sask., at a good figure.

#### Pym Bros. to Stay at Mirror

Hereford men will learn with satisfaction, that Messrs. Pym Bros., Exmoor Ranch, Mirror, Alta., have decided to stay with their holding in Alberta. Messrs. Pym had a most attractive offer to sell their holding and go to British Columbia, to engage in the building up and management of a large Hereford herd to be established in the Okanagan Valley. However, they are now going to stay with their own herd in Alberta till the bench breaks.

#### Angus Sale at Brandon

An Aberdeen Angus sale and congress will be held at Brandon, on Friday July 23, the last day of the Brandon Summer fair. This sale is directly under the control of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association and will include cattle from all the leading herds of western Canada. About 80 head of cows with calves at foot, in calf, bred and open heifers, and a very few really good bulls will be offered at this sale. Some of the finest bred cattle as well as the finest individuals will be offered. Many show animals will be offered by the most noted breeders, and accordingly this should prove to be the most attractive sale of the year. The contributors are coming from all parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in an effort to make this a really great sale. Col. W. H. Cooper, Hedrick, Iowa; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Indiana, and Dan Hamilton, Dauphin, Manitoba, will handle the sale. On the evening of the sale a banquet will be held at the Prince Edward Hotel, which will be in the nature of a real get-together meeting of Aberdeen-Angus breeders. Entries close on June 10, and breeders should hurry in their entries as this is a restricted sale for which only a certain number of entries can be accepted. Entries should be sent to F. W. Crawford, secretary, Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Manitoba.

#### Shore's Contribution To Saskatoon Sale

W. S. Shore, Cupar, Sask., is contributing to the Saskatoon Association Sale to be held at Saskatoon June 2 and 3, six Herefords, comprising the two-year-old bull Rosemount Fairfax, bred by C. J. L. Field & Sons, Moosomin, and sired by Ronald Fairfax by Lord Fairfax; two yearling bulls, Cupar Albert and Cupar President, of is own breeding; also three Hereford females including the two-year-old Britisher glory, by Britisher Junior, by Britisher.

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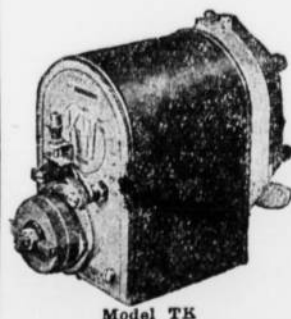
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Martin Fairfax.

second in her class at the Regina sale last March, and sold there by Geo. E. Fuller, Girvin, to Mr. Shore at a good figure. This heifer carries the well known Fairfax breeding, and will be a valuable addition to any herd. Mr. Shore is also offering a couple of very nice females. One of them, Clematis, by Sunbeam, by King Fairfax, was bred by Christie & Ritchie, of Kamsack, and also belongs to the Fairfax strain. The other is a good Lord Rosemark heifer. In addition to the foregoing, he is selling two Holstein bulls, a four year old and a two year old, from high-producing sires and dams, as well as a well bred Shorthorn bull. This is a good opportunity for breeders to get some high class stock at their own valuation, and all the animals are well worth while looking over.

**Other Shorthorn Offerings at Saskatoon**

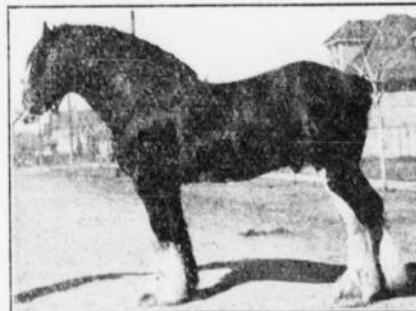
Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask., will contribute to the Saskatoon sale on June 2 and 3, two high class yearling Shorthorn bulls by Sittlyton Archer, out of Alma 2nd, and Dolly of Gloster, the latter a very fashionably bred Duchess of Gloster female. These young bulls are strong in the breeding of such renowned sires as Royal Strathallan, imp., Duke of Lavender and Champion of England.

R. A. Wright, of the Wright Farms, Drinkwater, is sending a couple of good yearlings, both sired by Governor Butterfly, and out of well bred dams. One of them, Roan Champion, has for second sire Missie Champion, while the second sire of the other is Prince of Orange.

M. R. Cowell, South View Stock Farm, Pince Albert, will sell the good cow, Glen Hodson Missie, sire, Arrow, dam, Missie Lady; Bessie of Millersdale, a five-year-old heifer by Western Victor, dam, Stamford Bessie, and a four-year-old heifer, Olive of Millersdale, sire, Village Sultan, dam, Olive Wenlock 4th. One of these cows has a calf at foot by Oak Bluff Topsman, a prize winner at Regina two years ago, and sired by the champion Oakland Star. Another is bred to this good bull, while the third is also bred to Marr's Avon 2nd, Mr. Cowell's herd bull.

**Good Angus Herd for Sale**

M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta., is offering for sale in this issue, the whole of his Aberdeen Angus herd, including the bull, Middlebrook Prince 12th, three years old, sire, Equestrian Albert, dam, Middlebrook Pride. This is a young bull of specially good quality and size. Among the females are Twinburn Pride 2nd with her September heifer calf, by Krumlet, a half brother to the grand champion Blackcap Betram. Another is the good cow of the well-known Blackbird



Sarcoid, by Bonnie Buchlyvie, dam by Lothian Again.

Second Reserve at Glasgow 1918 Stallion Show. Imported by Ben Finlayson, and sold to Isaac Cormack, Kenton, Man.

strain, Black Empress of Woodlawn, also with a young heifer calf; Blackbird of Cherokee 47th, with a bull calf at foot; Bleaberry 3rd, a big quality cow, got by Erson, with a bull calf at foot; a double bred Trojan-Erica, with her bull calf, as well as Edlinette, by the imported Earl Eric of Ballindalloch; a double bred Enchantress Trojan-Erica, and a cow of splendid quality with heifer calf at foot. Others are Pardlee by Prince Felzer, out of Pine Itto Pride, by Prince Itto, the big typey Queenette 2nd of Queen Mother strain, sired by Erston; Blackbird Empress Woodlawn by Eric H. 4th, a Trojan-Erica top, Ballindalloch Blackbird, and a heifer of very fine ancestry; Fairland Prima Dona 3rd, by Blacklash; Blackbird Bernice, out of Bleaberry 3rd.

Blackbird Lucille, Blackbird Lucetta, Elberta B., and Evemonda B., four yearlings are sired by Leroy Young 3rd, a bull of great scale and choice breeding. There is also a yearling bull, Blackbird Repeater B., by Elm Park Repeater, out of Blackbird of Cherokee. Quite a few of the animals comprising this herd are from well known Escher & Ryan stock. They are a first class aggregation from the best families and of the right type. This is a great opportunity for Angus men who wish to increase their holdings and improve their herds, or for a new beginner who wishes to get into good cattle right away.

**R. J. Scott's Lacombe Sale**

In our last issue we were able to give some information in regard to the offerings at the Shorthorn sale which R. J. Scott is holding at Lacombe, on Friday, May 28, the day following the annual sale. In addition to the information given, we publish further details. Mr. Scott will sell two heifers the progeny of one of his good breeding cows which has been in his herd since 1912. From this cow he has sold, since he purchased her, \$1,825 worth of stock, and he has still three of her heifers.

The pair to be sold are in calf to Consort. The families represented in the herd are Beautys, Princesses, Primroses,



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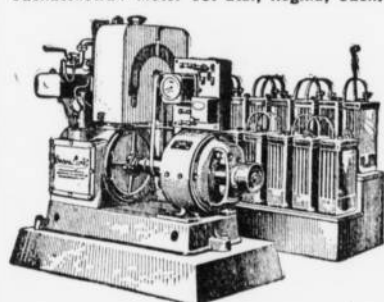
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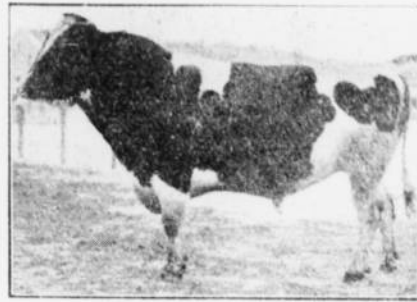
General Agents

REGINA

Louisas, Cecilias, Fisher Roans, Lady Janes and other good tribes.

The sale will include a few good three-in-one propositions, cows with calves at foot, and in calf again, and this will be a good opportunity for the man with a small herd, or the new beginner. Others will sell in calf, including 15 head of two-year-olds, bred to either of the two bulls above mentioned. Then there are a number of yearlings and younger stock, and the whole of the offering is in real good shape, and should bring good prices.

It may be noted that at the bull sale, the day previous to his own sale, Mr. Scott will sell nine good yearling bulls sired by



Korndyke Burke Het Loo.

Holstein Bull at the head of the herd at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Lord Omega. Send for a catalog of the animals and remember the date of the sale, May 28, at one o'clock.

### Good Shorthorn Bull for Sale

At the association sale of pure bred cattle to be held at Saskatoon, on June 2 and 3, Messrs. Ross & Holyoake, Indian Head, Sask., are contributing the well bred youngster Campaigner, one-year-old, roan in color, sired by Bonnie Brae Conqueror, a bull which headed the herd of Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta., two year ago. His grandsire was the well-known imported bull, Doune Campaigner, bred by the Earl of Moray, while his great grandsire was Proud Warrior, a Duthie bred bull, out of Doune Camella, while his next sire was Sittytton's Victor, also bred by Duthie, sired by Merry Morning, out of Sittytton's Violet, H. by William of Orange. On the dam's side his breeding is also good, being out of Kimmel Ruby by E. B. Ralph's, Calgary, well-known Missie Prince, which sired the highest priced Shorthorn bulls at Calgary sale for the past two years, and which was himself sired by Prince Imperial, grand champion at Toronto in 1902, and sold for \$10,000 when cattle were cheap. The value of the blood of the impressive sires in this young bull's pedigree will be apparent to all judges of Shorthorn merit, and he is a good herd bull prospect. The bull has been tested for tuberculosis.

### The Lloydminster Sale

A sale of pure bred animals of the beef breeds, is scheduled for June 2, at Lloydminster, Alta., under the auspices of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeder's Association of that district. The sale, which will be an annual event, is largely the culmination of aggressive efforts made by H. Huxley, the secretary of the association, who is greatly interested in furthering pure bred line of stock interests in his district, and this first sale with an entry of over 40 head is a most creditable response to his efforts. Among those who have entered pure bred animals are Messrs. A. V. & A. W. Juggins, Lloydminster, who are selling three young Angus bulls, sired by their well-known stock bull, Elm Park Rex, of Bowman breeding, and the sire of Cheltwick Royal Oak II, a half brother to the bulls offered, and which sold at the recent Calgary bull sale for \$610.

D. W. McKenzie, of Rising Sun, is offering two good young Hereford bulls and a five-year-old cow with calf, all well bred and show propositions if fitted. E. H. Dunstan, Lloydminster, will sell a particularly well bred roan Shorthorn bull, coming two years, with the blood of Shenley Adonis, the well known show bull, which left his indelible impress on his improved progeny in the well known Sir Wm. Van Horne herd. J. H. Abel, Lloydminster, is also offering three well-bred yearling Shorthorns, while other contributors are M. Alsager, Leighton, and Backam & Smith, Lloydminster, with Herefords, J. H. Brown, Lloydminster, H. Cressma, Lashburn, M. A. Delahunty, Union Lake, with Shorthorns, as well as a number of others. Mr. Harold Huxley will call the sale.

### The Lacombe Bull Sale

Among the many contributors to the annual sale of bulls at Lacombe, on May 26 and 27, are the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, per F. S. Grisdale, principal of the Olds School of Agriculture, who is selling a couple of choice bred straight Scotch young bulls, one a Claret and the other a Mayflower, both are great prospective herd headers. Wm. Sharp, Clive, is selling seven head from their well known Shorthorn herd, the get of their herd bull, Kimmel Prince, by Missie Prince. W. W. Sharp, of Stettler, has three particularly good Shorthorn entries. Tranby Gold Drop, from Beechings herd and a prize winner at some of the best western fairs, also two yearlings by Lancaster Pride. This is a consignment of well-bred stuff. McFarquhar Bros., Cremona, have some Hereford bulls by Willow Spring Union of Colliet's high class stock, while the McElroy's, of Calgary, and Delacour, have a real good aggregation of Angus, the major-

### Lloydminster Pure-Bred Stock Breeders' Association

### Great Sale of Choice Pedigree Bulls and Females

### Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords

Exhibition Grounds, Lloydminster, Sask.

Wednesday, June 2, 1920

Animals will be judged the morning of the sale by Professor Dowell, of the University of Alberta

CATALOGUES WITH ENTRIES ON APPLICATION TO

H. Huxley

Box 234

Lloydminster, Sask.

### GOLDEN VALLEY HEREFORDS

I will offer for sale at Lloydminster Stock Breeders' Association Sale, on June 2nd, the Polled Hereford Bull, Lord Lion, 36143, April 26, 1918, sire Lion, 20010, by Foundation 4th, dam Missie Mae, 18995; Lion Prince, 35729 (horned), April 22, 1919, sire Lion, dam Dolly Varden, 12597; also the five-year-old cow, Missie O'Neil, 9000, sire Pay Roll, by Royal March On, with heifer calf. These animals possess the highest quality of breeding, and if fitted are show prospects. Look them over carefully before the sale.

D. W. McKENZIE, Rising Sun, Alta.



### Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

At Lloydminster Pure-Bred Sale, on June 2, I am offering three well-bred Shorthorn bulls: Devonia Pride, 14117, May 12, 1919, sire Matchless Pride, third sire, Red Archer, imp.; Devonia Major, 14118, April 14, 1919, and Devonia Duke, 14116, May 10, 1919, also by the same sire, out of the good females Princess Fly and Louan of Boscombe. This is an unequalled opportunity to secure a good sire of choicest lineage. See them at this sale.

J. H. ABEL, Lloydminster, Alta.

### Cheltwick Stock Farm

At the Lloydminster Breeders' Association Sale, on June 2, we will sell the following Aberdeen-Angus bulls, all got by our good herd bull, Elm Park Rex, one of Canada's greatest sires; Wizard of Cheltwick, 20611, October 27th, 1918, out of Glencairn's Erica Rose; Victory of Cheltwick, December 30th, 1918, dam Hazel of Cheltwick; Prince of Cheltwick, 22715, December 10th, 1918, dam Cheltwick Aberdeen Pride, by E. P. Beauty's Prince; Cheltwick Pathfinder, 22711, January 26th, 1919, dam Maple Bough of Glencairn 72nd. The above are thick, low down, heavy-boned bulls, and will make good stock getters.

A.V. & A.W. Juggins, LLOYDMINSTER ALTA.



### Well-bred SHORTHORN Bull at Auction

At Lloydminster Breeders' Sale, on June 2, I am offering the high-class roan Shorthorn bull, Shenley Warrior, 132093, November 15th, 1918, sire Shenley Yeoman, dam Bluchell. The grand sire of this bull was the well-known Shenley Adonis imp., which left so much good stock in the Van Horne herd, and which stood at the top of the line in an entry of 200, at Birmingham Show. If breeding counts for anything, this bull should make a great herd-header. Be sure and look him over at this sale. F. H. DUNSTAN, Lloydminster, Alta.



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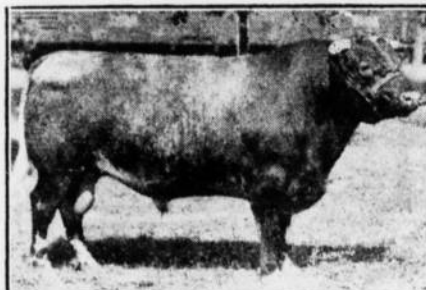
ity of them by their well known herd bull, Admiral Jellico.

Sam Henderson, of Lacombe, whose sale of "Doddies" was so successful a couple of months ago, has several bulls in this sale, sired by Enjoiner of Glencarnock, of the renowned Mc Gregor breeding. These are well-bred, well-fitted and should sell. Thos. Baird & Sons, of Red Willow, Alta., have a fine lot of Herefords entered, the progeny of their good herd bull, Alberta Don II, by the great breeding bull Don, at present heading the herd of O. A. Boggs, of Daysland.

John Ewing & Sons, Twin Springs Hereford Ranch, Erksine, Alta., will sell eight head of Hereford bulls from 15 months up to 22 months. These bulls are the progeny of some of their best cows, bred by the Mossom-Boyd Ranching Co., of Prince Albert. They are sired by the outstanding herd bull, Canopus, which at one time headed the herd of J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, Alta. They are a good hardy lot of youngsters, and will do well when turned out on the range.

### Good Shorthorn Offering

Mrs. Annie Wilson, proprietress of the Grandview Shorthorns, Innisfail, Alta., and of 312-21st Ave., W. Calgary, is offering at Lacombe Association sale, on May 26 and 27, four yearling Shorthorn bulls of exceptionally good breeding. They are sired by Gainford Golden Seal, one of the best sons of Gainford of Saskatoon, a bull for several years at the head of the Latimer Shorthorn herd at Bowden, and which proved his worth as a sire and a son of the great Gainford Marquis in no unmistakable manner, as the averages brought by his get at Calgary bull sales of recent years bear witness. The offering is the result of long experience in Shorthorn cattle, and their quality as individuals is exceptional. On their dams' side the breeding goes back to



Escana Champion

Grand champion Shorthorn Bull, Toronto, 1919. Owned by G. Gier, Waldemar, Ont.

the good sire, Trout Creek Favorite, whose sire was Spicy Marquis, by Spicy Robin, by Roan Robin, while his dam was Village Maid, imp. by Prince Frolic, by William of Orange. The quality of this herd bull material is unquestionably superior and breeders are here given an opportunity to buy worthy bulls with the reputation of good sires and approved blood lines behind them. Mrs. Wilson has got together a small pamphlet giving extended pedigrees and full description of the offering. Send for one now or ask for one at the sale. These young bulls are well worth looking over.

### Some Angus Offerings at Saskatoon

At the pure-bred cattle sale, at Saskatoon on June 2 and 3, some choice Angus stock, males and females, will be offered. B. D. Smith, of McLean, Sask. is entering two high-class young bulls and a two-year-old, and yearling heifer, all by his herd bull, Gwenmawr King 2nd, and out of some of his best females. He is also selling a fine cow Ruby McDonald 7332, sired by Lord Houghton, dam Ruby Elliot, 2928. Mr. Smith is known as a successful breeder of good Aberdeen-Angus and the stock he is offering should merit the attention of those looking for high-class cattle.

Another firm which is known all over western Canada, entering stock at this sale, is Browne Bros., of Neudorf, Sask. They will sell two yearling bulls, both by Black Brandon of Woodcote II, out of big well bred dams, also three first-class three-in-one propositions, which will appeal to any new breeder, as one of the best methods of getting a herd together, and at the same time securing real value for his money.

Three of this firm's good females are to be offered with calves, by St. Clair Monarch, while the dams are bred again to Glencarnock Roscoe and Elm Park Kelso, two of Messrs. Browne's stock bulls.

W. D. Lyon, Haddo Farm, Deveron, Sask., is contributing the choice Angus heifer, Eva of Haddo, 16 months old, weighing 1,100 pounds, and a good bull, Victor of Haddo, 13 months old, weighing 900 pounds, both sired by an imported bull from the Westerfowls herd in Scotland.

B. D. Smith, McLean, Sask., another well known breeder of Angus cattle, will also have some good entries in this sale, including two yearling bulls by Gwenmawr King 2nd, of the well-known McGregor breeding. He will also sell Ruby McDonald sired by Lord Houghton, dam Ruby Elliot, as well as the two-year-old heifer Sunnisdale Queen, and the yearling Queen of McLean, both sired by Gwenmawr King 2nd. This is another good contribution and these animals should find ready purchasers.

While 47,949 Americans lost their lives in the war, no less than 126,000 men, women and children were accidentally killed in the United States, of whom 35,000 were in industries, and 91,000, including 25,000 children, were outside of industries.



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We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.

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## Religion and Life

*The Friendly Christ—By Rev. H. D. Ranns*

*Texts: Luke vii., 34, "Behold a friend of publicans and sinners"; John xv., 15, "I have called you friends."*

**T**HERE has always been a danger in the preaching of the doctrine of the Divinity of our Lord that the church might obscure His humanity. Many people have, without doubt, fallen victim to the danger and to them Jesus Christ is not a throbbing, helpful human being but an unreal spectre neither God nor man. This is a pity, for we never know Jesus except as we realize Him to have been a true man, the Son of Man. That was His own favorite description of Himself and it is the best.

When we see this Son of Man in the midst of His circle of friends, hear Him talking of friendship and practicing it, we tend greatly to increase our love and reverence for Him. The Friendly Christ! It is good for us to think of Him in that capacity. When we do so we find that, like the rest of us, Jesus had His circle of intimate friends, men and women who were congenial and to whom He could unburden His great soul and whose lives He in turn could help. Peter and James and John are in that inner circle of favored ones. Mary and Martha are true friends of Jesus and in that house at Bethany He found the nearest approach to a home that ever the Son of Man possessed. He speaks of the brother of these two women as "friend Lazarus," so he too was among those who enjoyed intimate association with Jesus. And then, outside that smaller group, is the larger group of the disciples, shading off in differing degrees of the confidence of their Master Jesus, then, is human enough to have His preferences.

But we must make a much wider circle than that when we write of the Friendly Christ. The truth is that the whole life of our Master was a friendly life. Its whole course was spent in doing good. He knew the joy of a heart at leisure from itself to soothe and to sympathize. He is a pattern for every man who would help his kind in the catholicity of His outlook. Like the ancient philosopher, only with greater truth, He can say, "I count nothing human alien to myself." All mankind are embraced in the the glorious breadth of His interests and sympathy. All people are of value to Jesus. He tells them that when He emphasises the worth of man He is but echoing His Father's feeling, "even the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

It is well to note that Jesus does much more than talk of friendship. His actions prove His friendliness. That is not always the case with men and women. It is easy to talk of friendship, to make great pretence of your regard, but to prove it is another matter. Really to think of our friend's welfare as much as we do of our own—this is a high thing and uncommon among us. We are too ready to ask the question, how is this going to profit me? Too many of our friendships are not disinterested. As for being friends with people whose friendships will not help but hinder our prosperity, that is not to be thought of! In this regard, as in so many others, we have all a long way to go to become humble minded Christians.

Jesus was friends with all men and with some at the risk of being misunderstood. The Pharisees, who watched Him with critical eyes, saw Him consorting with men and women with whom they would not have been seen abroad. Hence their taunt, "Behold a friend of publicans and sinners." That taunt has become His glory. He was the friend of publicans and sinners and is so yet. The little tax-gatherer Zac-

cheus will testify to that. Despised of other men he found a friend in Jesus, with the result that he became a new man. "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I will give to the poor and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I will restore him fourfold." So will that poor woman, the sinner who broke the box of alabaster ointment over her Master's feet and who was befriended by Jesus when the disciples would have rebuked her. She will tell you of the friendship of Jesus and what it meant to her. Then there is that other woman taken in sin and brought to Jesus for condemnation. You know the verdict. After a lesson in charitable thought to the bystanders, he says, "Neither do I condemn thee, go in peace." She too will join in the chorus of praise of the friendly Jesus.

Now this is the friendliness of Jesus to the men and women of His time. How about ours? We have no right to say, "But that is different. I am not the Christ." We are not, but we must follow Him. We can do no less and bear His name. We cannot allow parochial standards to dominate our minds. In too many communities the famous Mother Grundy reigns supreme and people who profess the name of Jesus Christ turn aside from those who need them, because, forsooth, these people are not "nice." Many of those whom the Master befriended were not at all "nice." They needed Him. That was sufficient and was their claim on His regard. I know this is high doctrine. Who can attain to it? Who but the man who shares the spirit of Jesus? He alone can attain to it.

Jesus gives us all the opportunity to catch His spirit by companying with Him. What Jesus was to the men and women of His time He offers to be to you. He says to us all, "I have called you friends." Again, "Ye are My friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." This is a great privilege. Jesus making overtures to us. But we must return them, for it takes two to be friends. The condition He attaches is only a right and reasonable one. Two people cannot walk together unless they be agreed. If you do wish to do His commandments, to keep His commandments of love to God and your neighbor, you will more and more catch the spirit of the Friendly Christ through keeping company with Him day by day. And what a Friend He is! We may be thankful that "we have not a High Priest that cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities but one that was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." He understands your life and mine and will help through all the varied experiences of life, good and ill. One who had passed through deep waters recently said to the writer, "I could never have gone through what I have, had it not been for the Divine Friendship." Be sure to value your Heavenly Friend and hold close to Him.

Above all, forget not the implication of friendship with Jesus. You cannot be friends with Jesus unless you learn to be friends with men. I have always liked that story that is told of the aged Apostle John. In his declining years at Ephesus, it is said that he was wont to be taken around in a chair by attendants and as he passed by each member of the church he would say, "Little children love one another." When they asked why he said this so much, he replied, "It is the Lord's command and it is enough." If we widen that to include all mankind—it will be enough.

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# The Countrywoman

## Federal Budget

It is expected that Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, finance minister, will bring down the budget to the House of Commons this week. All sorts of rumors are in the air, that the tariff will not be touched, that there will be some alterations in the tariff, that the business profits tax will be abolished, that the income tax will be revised, that the principle of excise will be much extended, and a dozen other things. Budgets have never been hugely interesting things, and this one is not likely to be different. Neither are household accounts interesting, or the grocers' bills, or doctors' bills, but the sane disposal of them means our maximum happiness and freedom from financial worries, or our collapse under wrong methods of finance. So it is in national finance. It behooves every citizen to carefully examine Sir Henry Drayton's budget speech, and to weigh with every care and consideration every sentence of comment and criticism of that budget. It would be a good idea for the members of women's clubs to give up an entire meeting to the consideration of this country's financial situation, and its likely effect on the development of the country.

## The Rural Teacher

A Winnipeg newspaper carries this paragraph in its report of the remarks of Mr. R. A. Willis before a conservative meeting in Winnipeg:

"Dealing with the education question, Mr. Willis complained of a change in the law which prevented third class teachers with three months' normal school training teaching in rural schools, and said that the scarcity of teachers might be attributed to that. In consequence of the change, they had, in the rural districts, to employ second class teachers, and were compelled to pay \$1,000 and \$1,200 a year. He did not say the teachers were overpaid at that, but he claimed third class teachers would answer the purpose in the ordinary rural school just as well."

It is anything but a commendatory reflection upon the rural school and the place it takes in the life of the country. It has been necessary for departments of education in the last decade or less to turn their attention to the rural school since the old one-roomed rural school was not the best medium for the education of the rural child. From that concerted attention to the one-roomed school has developed the consolidated school, the hot noon-lunch, medical inspection of schools, and the raising within its limited means of the standard of teachers sent to rural schools. It is a reactionary statement for anyone to make, "that third-class teachers would answer the purpose in the ordinary rural school just as well," let alone the leader of the provincial conservative party on the eve of his appeal to the people of the province for their support to elect him and his party to power.

It should be pointed out, however, that third-class teachers are not prohibited from teaching in Manitoba. There has been a change in the academic requirements of teachers, for before 1916 teachers who had passed grade 10 might enter the normal school and take what is known as the Third Class Normal Course. Now all teachers upon entering the normal school must have the standing of grade 11. There are three normal courses, a short course which gives a student a third class certificate, a second course which gives the holder of a third class certificate a second class certificate, and a continuous course of

ten months which gives the student a second class certificate.

On whatever other lines rural Manitoba may be willing to travel backwards it should not be in educational policies. Third class teachers are not good enough for rural schools or indeed any other schools, else why the further courses? In education, if anywhere, the best should be obtained, and certainly rural Manitoba needs the best teachers to be found.



## Bubbles

By Margaret Minaker

Did you ever make fairy balloons,  
Those beautiful, airy balloons,  
That float off together  
In sunshiny weather,  
Like delicate, silvery moons?

They are really such wonderful things,  
Such shimmering, exquisite things,  
To be made by ourselves,  
We pretend we are elves,  
And by magic we blow out our rings.

But no one can coax them to stay;  
They have never been known of to stay,  
For they're really so fine,  
As they sparkle and shine,  
That the fairies must steal them away.

## Women Interested in Tariff

The protectionist tariff tends to deprive Canadian women, as well as men, of the opportunities to buy British clothing goods, such as the Du Pont Powder Company recently secured for their employees. Ever since the armistice, the British ministry of munitions has been selling great quantities of textiles. Millions of yards of unbleached linen, originally intended for aeroplane manufacture, were recently disposed of at cost price. In any British paper at present may be found advertisements by the ministry of munitions, for sales of women's clothing, such as the following:

### TENDERS

are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned items:

Coats, Motor Cyclists', in Blue and Khaki. Breeches, Motor Cyclists', Blue. Skirts in Blue and Khaki Gabardine and Blue Tartan.

Coat Frocks, Gabardine.

Khaki Greatecoats.

Cotton Motor Dust Coats.

Cotton Shirt Blouses.

Collars of Buff and Grey Cotton, to Match Blouses.

Two-Piece Boiler Suits.

Blue Cloth Caps, Grey Cotton Caps, and Black Waterproof Gaiters.

The above were originally purchased

for the Women's Royal Air Force. Similar disposal sales of goods from the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and the Women's Royal Naval Service have been conducted. But the protectionist tariff policy is maintained in Canada to prevent the Canadian public from securing any of the benefits of free trade with the United Kingdom. Women have the vote; they can help to improve conditions by supporting the National Progressive policy of free trade with the United Kingdom. —Ottawa Citizen.

## To Discuss Disarmament

The newspapers last week carried the welcome information that a part of the program to be discussed by the league of nations at its meeting in Rome on May 14, includes a discussion of international disarmament.

A routine of preparations for the meeting received here shows that first steps are to be taken toward carrying out such provisions of the league covenant as international disarmament, publication of all treaties entered into by league members, plans for the first meeting of the league assembly, and admission of new members.

The method of presenting these questions to the eight members of the council has been worked out very fully, and much data assembled by the permanent staff about which discussion will centre. Suggested courses of action also have been outlined and, to insure adequate presentation of each subject, an arrangement has been perfected under which it will be the duty of a particular member of the council to familiarize himself in advance with data on each specified question and to plead the consideration of that question when it is called upon.

## Equal Pay

A news despatch from Ottawa, dated May 1, states that the royal commission sitting in Ottawa on the unification of labor laws, yesterday passed the following resolution dealing with the pay and working hours of women, after considering the recommendation of the committee on minimum wage.

The resolution dealing with the pay and working hours of women came from the committee on minimum wage, and read as follows:

"We approve the principles of a minimum wage for women and girls, and recommend that a competent authority be created in each province in the Dominion to establish a minimum wage adequate to maintain self-supporting women and girls, and such authority shall be empowered to fix hours and employment for such women and girls not already provided by legislation; and do further recommend that such hours of employment should not exceed 48 hours per week, except of employees engaged in domestic or agricultural employment."

## Women and Protection

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, during the debate on oleomargarine the other day in the House of Commons, warned the protectionists that once the women voters understood that protection was responsible for increasing the prices of the food needed for their children, the protectionists would receive short shift at the hands of the ladies. With only male voters it would not matter so much.

Free trade, insisted Dr. Clark, resulted in increased production. The more you trade, the more you produce, he said. This was borne out by the statement of Dr. Edwards, that the production of butter increased with the free importation of oleomargarine. He

expressed his opinion that with free trade the population of Canada would be built up to 15,000,000 in ten years, and the commerce of this country would have increased so as to stagger humanity.

Turning to the statement of Dr. Edwards that oleomargarine sold in England for 26 cents, while 40 was charged in Canada, Dr. Clark argued that this was because England was a free trade country. In normal times a protective tariff created high prices. The protective tariff was hard on the poor, he insisted. At the present time there was unrest in the country. It would be a poor kind of a remedy which enhanced the prices of a food commodity, and was the kind of step which, persisted in, might cause unrest to grow to revolution. "With free trade the population of Canada would be built up to 15,000,000 in ten years and the commerce of this country would have increased so as to stagger humanity," concluded Dr. Clark.

## Serving Food

It is so easy to sit at a typewriter and advise the woman with a house full of sickness to "make the invalid's tray look dainty." And most women, having been ill at some time or other, know the difference in the appeal of a glass of milk, if it is nicely served. A thick streaky glass may be ever so full of good creamy milk, but if the glass brims over and trickles on the fingers of the patient as well as the nurse the appeal is gone.

A thin glass is much nicer than a thick one, of course, but if the thick glass is well polished filled about three quarters full, and placed upon a clean plate or saucer, the appeal is there. Never serve a cold drink unless it is cold. This does not mean frozen. Also, never serve hot milk unless it is extremely hot. There is something peculiarly unpalatable about tepid milk. A dash of salt improves hot milk, very often. Always heat milk in a double boiler, as it scorches so easily. Milk should never be boiled.

In feeding the sick these few points should be considered. The best means of stimulating an appetite is by serving good food, well cooked and attractively presented at the bedside. Remember the appeal of taste and smell. Serve small portions and never lose sight of food economy in the preparation. Too large portions must necessarily be thrown away if the patient refuses them. Keep faith with the doctor by following his orders, but serve the same food in different ways, that the patient may not tire of an invalid's staples, milk and eggs.

Always skim and strain meat soups. Hot grease is easily removed from soup by applying pieces of clean white paper. It takes off all the floating particles of fat. Serve soup very hot from a small pitcher, as this prevents it from spilling on the tray when being carried, and also keeps the soup hot. Many patients refuse soup from a plate and spoon, but enjoy it from a bouillon cup.

Always give a tray a final inspection before carrying it to the sick room. Don't forget the salt or the spoons, the sugar or the table napkins. Paper napkins are better than none at all. Don't crowd a tray. And don't be ashamed to add a little flower, if you have one. Never discuss food before a patient. Little surprises help a lot, for monotony in diet is almost as bad as monotony in conversation.—Jessie Leitch.

To eliminate flies take a large glass, fill two inches from the top with water. Cut a piece of bread to fit it tightly and cut a hole to let the flies enter. Put syrup on under side of the bread and place glass where flies are thickest. —G. C.

If persons who have trouble in keeping cream sweet for shipping would get a barrel and place it in a shady place, put in it the cream can and fill the barrel so that the can will just float, they will find that the cream will remain sweet for days.—G. C.



# Farm Women's Clubs

## Alix Reports

**A**LIX local has had a most successful financial year, our funds covering a total expenditure of \$242. Contributions were made to the Y.M.C.A., the Drought Relief Fund, in aid of a family who had lost everything by fire, also gifts were presented to our three district brides. We sent delegates to the various U.F.A. conventions and conferences held during the year.

Besides our pleasant social gatherings, also a most successful school fair, we enjoyed some excellent addresses, our speakers being Mrs. Geo. Root, Rev. E. S. Bishop, Child Welfare secretary, and Mr. J. D. Hunt, Clerk of the Executive Council of Alberta.—Mrs. A. C. Mull, secretary.

## Asker Buys War Stamps

Adverse conditions, largely sickness, impeded the progress of our local last year. We are however, looking to a brighter future. One of the rules we follow is to serve a lunch at the meetings which are frequently held jointly with the U.F.A. The men always pay ten cents or more for lunch, which gives us a nice little extra sum in the treasury. Our April meeting took the form of a reception to our returned men and with the proceeds we invested in war-saving stamps. In May we sent in a strong request for a provincial health nurse but with no success. In June we arranged committees to work on our annual picnic jointly with the U.F.A. and also elected delegates to the political convention at Wetaskiwin. Together with the U.F.A. we contributed to the Drought Relief Fund. We have also been able to remit our political dues. We expect to have much good work on record for 1920.

## Works for Resident Doctor

Our 18 members find it difficult to get together owing to the scattered settlement of this district. However, we hold our meetings once a month at which a ten-cent tea is served. We had a banquet for the returned men, also held a flower show and had exhibits of home cooking. Both of these affairs were very successful. We gave several socials and dances and in this way raised funds for the relief in the south, also in our immediate district.

We are trying to get the telephone throughout the district, also, in conjunction with the U.F.A., to secure a resident doctor. At present the nearest one is 22 miles and there are bad roads to travel. We are not a very old local but hope to grow during the present year both in numbers and usefulness.

## Queenstown Joint Meeting

The Queenstown local of the U.F.W.A. gave an excellent concert, dance and supper, to raise funds for the delegates' expenses. They netted \$65.95. Then a week later they invited the U.F.A. local to hear Miss Archibald, the provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A. speak on The Aims of Our Organization. The ladies entertained the audience with a brief program and refreshments. Since hearing Miss Archibald, the women have become very enthusiastic and contemplate a big membership drive. At the women's March meeting they are taking up the first plank in the Farmers' Platform as their topic of discussion.—Mrs. McCabe, secretary.

## Co-operation in Rest Room

All the members of the Bow Island local consider the past year has been a success, both financially and socially. We closed the year with \$60 having been organized little more than a year. During the year we had nine meetings with an average attendance of 12. Our membership roll numbered 23. At one meeting each month, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. met together for a social time. We generally have a short program, and always refreshments, consequently they are well attended. One evening in October they numbered nearly 100. The Women's Institute,

the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. have a small hall rented where we hold all meetings. The expenses for the up-keep of this building are shared equally by the three. This winter a library was started for the use of our members, each one donating one or more books. Our local joined with the Women's Institute in relief work, doing sewing for needy cases.

## Community Singing

Our U.F.W.A. local is less than a year old, and, on account of scarlet fever in our community, the past summer and fall we were not able to carry out fully our program for the past year. Since the opening of winter, however, we are going strong again, and are planning a busy and we hope a most useful and profitable year for both our local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. as well as our community. Especially splendid spirit and interest are being shown by our women, and they all seem anxious to make our club a big success—the best organization of women that Gem has had yet. We want to be of real service to our community, and most especially to the U.F.A. They, too, are starting the new year with renewed enthusiasm and we want to do our bit effectively if inconspicuously to help keep them interested and enthused. During the winter at least we meet with them once a month having our own meeting in a separate room, convening with them for a short program or music and a lunch. We now have plans afoot to purchase song books, containing at least the good old songs everybody knows, to be used at these meetings or any of the community gatherings. We flatter ourselves that we are quite musical for a community of our size, and everyone likes to sing or at least to be sung to, so we feel the singing idea will be a drawing card as well as a source of great pleasure for ourselves. It wouldn't be surprising if this should end in a regular community "sing," and nothing could be more desirable. Some of us even contemplate a U.F.W.

Glee Club as a number of our members sing.

Aside from the social side we expect during the coming year to study seriously the political situation and the Farmers' Platform. In fact our one and only new year resolution expresses our aim to make a special study of these things. I believe that nearly all our women are more or less interested in politics and we intend to interest those who are not. I think our president plans something along this line for every program for the coming year. Then when we get quite well informed we may challenge the men to a debate. At least we can assure ourselves of the traditional "last word."

Financially, so far, we have never made any great effort for our own organization. We have been helping the Ladies' Aid of our community to pay for the new piano, which is for the use of the community, and have yet a "minstrel" to give for that benefit. To raise money for our delegates, we gave a basket social and realized \$120, which sum in itself shows we have the good will and support of our men.

In our midst we have had and still have a Women's Institute organization which, I believe through no fault of our own, is threatening to split our community. It is the one "thorn in our side." During the past year we have tried working with them in their organization, doing so solely for the purpose of trying to avoid this rift. But we didn't seem to be doing any good and as some of our members had political scruples about belonging to the institute, practically all have by common consent dropped out. I might mention that by far we have the preponderance of members. Just what policy our club will adopt in regard to this matter I don't know, but I believe when I say it will be "complete indifference" rather than "antagonism," I voice the majority of our members. Since we honestly and sincerely tried working in their organization and get-

ting no encouragement and no return for our trouble besides dividing our time and strength between the two, we feel that the course we have taken is the only one possible. We would like, and in the future intend, to centre our efforts in the U.F.W., making it the best organization possible.—Mrs. J. E. Rosebrough, Gem U.F.W.A.

## Club Briefs

A Women's Section of the Stone Farm local G.G.A. at Admiral, Sask. has been organized with 17 members, and the secretary, Mrs. John Joppreed, has been requested to obtain literature on various subjects for the purpose of making their meetings both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. John McEwan, secretary, announces the organization of a Women's Section of the Tompkins local G.G.A., and says: "We are anxious to get started to work, and would be glad of any information or literature which would be helpful to us."

Mrs. J. R. Near, of Pinkham, Sask. reports 53 women members of that local but says, as all the members belong to the Homemakers' Club, through which they can do the community work, they do not care to form a Women's Section at present. Political and other subjects are taken up at the meetings of the local, which the women attend.

Mrs. B. Sleany, secretary of McLean, W.G.G.A. writes the Central secretary as follows: "It is with great pleasure that the McLean W.G.G.A. hands you the enclosed cheque for \$50 to be sent to the sufferers of the drought-stricken areas. This money represents the proceeds of an entertainment held under great difficulties owing to the state of the roads and sickness of some who had promised to assist. Substitutes kindly offered their services, and were tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the meeting. "We were highly pleased with our delegates report of the convention. It was a decided stimulus to each one present at our last meeting. It is the intention of our members to do our best in every sense of the word to make our club a live wire."

Mrs. M. A. Steele, secretary of Pontiac W.G.G.A. asks if there are families to sew for, as the club misses the Red Cross work. It was suggested that the Children's Shelters and Babies' Welfare in the different cities were most worthy of help along this line, and donations of children's clothes would always be most acceptable.

On March 27 a meeting was held to organize a Women's Section of the Kuroki local G.G.A. and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Roy Patience; vice-president, Mrs. Chas. Story; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. T. D. McNamee. Eight members were enrolled at this meeting, and prospects are bright for many additions to this number.

A Women's Section of the Preeceville G.G.A. has been organized, and the secretary, Mrs. W. H. Turrell, was instructed to write to the Central office for literature, including the Farmers' Platform. Mrs. Turrell also asks for transfer for G.G.A. emblem for club banner, and states that almost every member is a subscriber to The Guide. The Women's Section intends to furnish and run a rest room and library in connection with the G.G.A. store in Preeceville.

Mrs. Wm. Fowlie, of Radisson, writes as follows: "Some of the women of this locality are talking of forming a W.G.G.A. and we should be glad of literature and information which would assist us to organize and carry on the meetings. We consider politics really the most important question at present, but until we get the club well started it might be wiser to take up some other subjects which would be more familiar. One object we shall work for is a rest room in town for the convenience of our rural women."

## Mrs. Gee on Citizenship

This brief address was given by Mrs. Gee, one of the executives of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, to the local council of women of Virden:

"Citizenship means not being an alien, but according to our Canadian ideals, citizenship means much more than merely not being an alien. I believe that citizenship means that God-given instinct of self-expression that has to do with our whole life and grows better or worse, according to the manner of our lives. Good mothers make good homes. Good homes are where we expect to find good citizens, but do we always find them there; and if not, why not?"

"First, I believe that we mothers have a three-fold duty in regard to our lives that we cannot sanely neglect. The home is our first care, where the children are given their first and best ideals of citizenship, for do not mother, father, and, in fact, all vie with each other in doing service to those real new citizens as they come along, and do we not, as parents feel it a privilege to care for them as the years go by, and what sacrifice is too great for us to make in order that our sons and daughters may have the best that it is possible for us to give them!"

"Now, when they are old enough to go to school we must come to the second stage of our bounden duty in regard to this citizenship of ours. We must take an interest in the conditions at school. Through united efforts, we, in this neighborhood, did much to improve the schools, but our work is not done along that line until every child, whether they are rich or poor, has an equal chance for a higher education, with medical inspection by public health nurses, supervised play, vocational training, and music. And above all, let us give sympathy, help and appreciation, as well as an adequate salary to the teachers who are trying to carry on the work that we have started in the homes—the work of making good citizens of our children.

"This brings us to the third duty of our lives, and that is to the country in which we live. We cannot neglect our duty there without serious results any more than we can neglect the baby in the cradle. The world needs the healing, nursing power of woman today as never before, with industrial unrest the world over. We need this new ideal of service to the state. Does not every detail of our daily lives bring home to us the sad fact that only a few short years ago the common people did not realize their duty to the community and the nation. It took the war, with all its tragedy, to teach us that we cannot live as individual families; we are all one great family, with the world as our neighborhood, and we must deal with each other as brothers and sisters, all recognizing that we have but one common father, Adam.

"Therefore, if we are going to be worthy of the vote, the implement with which we can bring these ideals of our citizenship to pass, we must be ready to do our threefold duty, to the home, to the school, and to the state, remembering that community welfare with the best kind of family life, is true religion—that is citizenship."





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## The House Beautiful

Working Out the Color Schemes from Simple and Convenient Charts puts One Aright in this Phase of Decorating—By W. M. Holliston

THE first thing to do when you are confronted with the decoration and furnishing of a given room is to take an inventory of its color possibilities. Of course everything that goes to make up the complete scheme is important, the wall coverings, the floor coverings, the illuminations, the furniture, the pictures and the way they are placed. Each is of great value in itself and to the completed whole, but the background of all this, the atmosphere of the room, is the color. It is the one point which can materially strengthen or weaken the most carefully studied arrangements of form and line.

Everyone is more or less sensitive to the influence of color, although the average person is seldom definitely conscious of this subtle influence as the real reason for his liking or not liking this or that particular room. Each color has its psychological effect, and that effect produces different moods in the persons under its influence. Pure red for instance, is in some measure exciting, pure blue is elevating, pure yellow is cheerful, natural, and might be termed the most spiritual of colors.

It might be said that pure red and pure blue are never good colors to use in decoration of large surfaces as they are too positive in their effects upon us and that pure yellow particularly in dark or cold rooms makes a cheerful background, but right here it should be stated and very firmly, that no color in its intensity and clearness should be used as background in any home. The effect is not one to be desired. Generally speaking, color has its source in light and all natural light comes from the sun. Yellow looks most like the sun as it expresses the quality the sun gives out. From the sun we are cheered, made light hearted and receive new life. Yellow in a room should produce just those feelings and should be used for just such purposes. Of course this does not mean that a full intense tone of yellow should be used, but a color tone of which yellow is the dominant note such as buff, cream, ceru, lemon, etc. Red suggests blood, fire and heat. It is associated with activity and passion. It heats, stimulates and is inclined to make one feel cozy. People may fancy red, yet that would not be any reason why they should live surrounded by it. One may be erratic enough without it or possibly one may belong to a circle of friends that does not require a stimulant. It is also interesting to know that the aggressive quality of red makes a room in which it is used, smaller in appearance, and there are times when this is not desirable. Its warming qualities are not needed in hot climates or during a warm season, neither should it be used by people whose natures are already too full of passion and aggression.

Blue has the opposite effect from red. Its reactions are restraint, coolness, repose and distance. By way of association one thinks of a clear blue sky, and the cool breezes of the blue waters of the ocean. This makes blue a suitable antidote for hot weather and a temperate force used in modifying some people's disposition.

Green is not only yellow and blue, but light and coolness with restraint tending to make life agreeable and people comfortable even if the climate

is exhausting. This might well apply to our western land if used with discretion. Nothing could be more useful and agreeable than a seat in the shade on the green grass under luxuriant green trees on a hot day. Green is considered restful for the eyes and soothing for the tired nerves and dispositions.

Two terms which it would be well to understand are "tints" and "shades." Any color that is lighter than the normal color is called a "tint," and any one that is darker than normal is called a "shade." A neutral tone is one in which there is no apparent color

such as gray, black, and white. In making a selection of the interior decoration, it is important that the complete general plan be decided upon before the building or remodeling has advanced to any great extent. As the wall surface predominates, it's finish should be taken as the keynote of the color scheme of each room; all other finishes should conform to it, such as that of woodwork, floor, ceiling and furniture. Care should be taken

along these lines before deciding upon a color scheme for a room. Notice carefully the exposure of a room, its outlook, its artificial and natural lighting before choosing the color of your wall. In the small room, colors which reflect light such as creams, yellow, buffs, etc., are used. In the small hall it is especially necessary to produce a hospitable atmosphere whereas a darker color is necessary in a larger hall to detract from the bare appearance usually pervading. In the modest home of the prairie, strive to make the hall an index of the hospitality of the house. The dainty colors are preferred for the chambers with the exception of the boy's or man's room. This leaves the richer, more subdued colors not necessarily dark, for the main living room. Warm colors are advisable in west and north-west rooms, rich, dark colors such as browns, reds, and warm greens should be used in living rooms, libraries and dens, unless white, ivory, gray or other light wood finishes are used. Use the lightest color for the ceiling and have it harmonize with the walls. If the wall is warm in tone, the ceiling should tend to the same.

### Color Schemes

In the diagram No. 1 will be found all the standard shades that any decorator need worry about.

It is necessary for one to understand how to "gray" these so you may not use pure colors in your room. Any color is "grayed" by adding some of its complimentary shade. Any complimentary shade is the one directly across the color circle. For example the complimentary of yellow-orange, is blue-violet, that of red is green. You will

soon find how to gray these to whatever extent you may wish. This graying may also be done by using black in the color.

Complimentary colors may be harmonious if used in proper proportions, but it is not wise to use pure color or strong compliments in large masses in most rooms. It requires great care and skill to get pleasing harmonies from clashing colors. It is far wiser to use a color scheme of any color considerably grayed throughout your room. It is natural to reason from this that colors close to each other in the color circle are those more harmonious than those

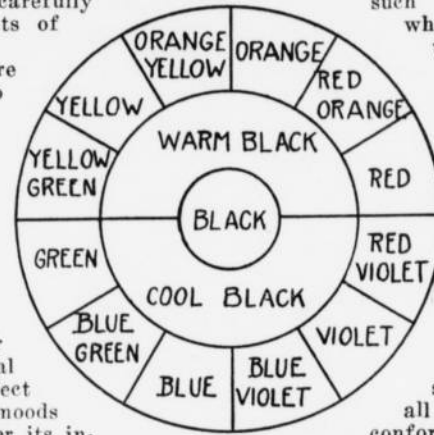


Figure 1

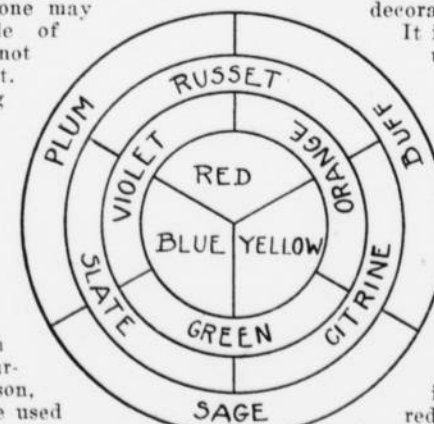


Figure 2



## PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured.  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and black-heads began on my face and my face was badly disfigured. Some of the pimples festered while others scaled over and there were places where the pimples were in blotches. They used to itch and burn terribly."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I tried them. They stopped the itching and burning and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A. Hayne, Stormont, N. S., Dec. 26, '18.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



more remote. In using two, or at most three colors that are close in your circle (that is after you have grayed them considerably) you will need to have some little touches in the room that will set it off. For this, use your complimentary. Above all in dealing with color this must be born in mind. If you are dealing with grayed tones, you may use much of it, but if it is pure, use very little.

Figure 2 presents to the decorator a series of circles of color which might do for any room if the color thus made, suited the person's choice and taste. The inside circle shows the primary colors, red, yellow, blue. The second circle shows three secondary colors made from the admixture, namely, violet, green and orange. The third circle shows what can be done by mixing these three; the result being slate, citrine, and russet. The fourth circle is a still further result, giving buff, plum, and sage.

If any of the above tones be produced to the centre, you will have a wedge shape comprising four shades, any set of which could be used in a room. The largest space would be the prevailing shade of the room. The walls, buff, we shall say; russet to the floor, lighten the buff with a frieze of orange and the russet with a carpet of citrine. Then we should add life to our room by using bright spots with a lamp on a leaded window or piece of pottery in which pure red and yellow would bring the whole scheme into relief.

Similar ideas can be worked out from figure 2, according to the person's taste. This gives the real science of an analogous color scheme, and should be the one used by rich and poor alike, in large and small houses if your ideas of color would be well and correctly founded.

For concluding this chapter on colors, let us remember that whatever our choice may be, it is quite likely we shall be compelled to live with it for sometime. Therefore, the color of our home, even if it be only one room, should be well thought out, clearly considered from the standpoints previously mentioned and the knowledge that color has an effect on the nerves and life. It is the expression of the taste and life of the occupants and should express honesty, self control, dignity, common sense and good taste.

### Household Hints

A few weeks ago a correspondent wanted to know how to dispose of the vile pest of bed-bugs. I have been living here over fifteen years and have fought hard to overcome them. I only succeeded a year ago. I procured 20 lbs. of sulphur, and because my house was not perfectly air-tight I divided the sulphur in two parts. I procured two old pans and raised them clear of the floor to prevent burning. I placed the sulphur in the pans and dropped burning embers on top and hurried out. I remained out all day. At the end of two weeks I repeated the operation in case any eggs had been hatched in the meantime. I had them by the millions and not one since have given me trouble. It may be troublesome and inconvenient but it is a perfect cure.—T. H. S.

July and August are the months when the dread bed-bug is at its worst, anyone may get these pests but no one may keep them. The free use of Keating's powder, an English preparation, is the surest remedy for these pests. If you already have them shake it around where they are. They will drop from cracks and crevices stupefied. Sweep up and burn. Use the powder freely in spring and fall house-cleaning to kill off all "transients." Always be on the watch as someone may leave you one or two in hanging up a hat or coat in your house. About a dollar's worth of Keating's powder and vigilance will keep any house clear of bed-bugs.—A. A.

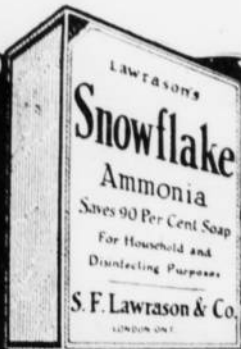
If annoyed with dock, dandelions and other weeds fill the oil can of your sewing machine with coal-oil. With a knife cut the weed off at the ground or just below and put a drop or two of the oil on the heart of the weed. It will not grow again after this treatment.—T. H.



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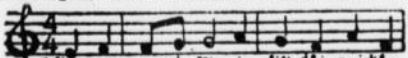
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The most important factor in raising baby chicks is feeding. Wrong methods are expensive—the right way costs but little—but results and profits are astonishing.

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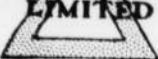
Sold by good dealers everywhere. Ask for a demonstration of the "Long Blue Chimney" or write for free New Perfection booklet.



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Order From—The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

# Canning Berries

**C**ANNING by the cold-pack method is the ideal way of preserving berries. The whole process is very simple, and the result is such that a year after canning the berries, it is hard to distinguish them from fresh fruit. The natural flavor of the berries is preserved and their shape is not spoiled, as it is so often when they are boiled in the open kettle. Another advantage of this way of canning fruits is that a thick syrup is unnecessary. If too much sugar is used the characteristic flavor of the berries is lost. The high cost of living is also reduced by using less sugar, which is quite a consideration when the price of sweetening materials is so high.

## Why Foods Spoil

Someone may ask: "Why is it necessary to preserve fruits and vegetables?" The answer is as follows. In the air, in the soil, in water, and on the berries themselves, are tiny invisible things called moulds and bacteria. These tiny things live upon foods of all kinds, and in time cause them to go bad. At the beginning of the last century a Frenchman discovered that heat killed these moulds and bacteria, provided the food was kept at a certain temperature for long enough, and that all air was prevented from entering the containers. Many years afterwards Pasteur, the famous bacteriologist, proved that food spoilage was due to tiny living things in the air and elsewhere. The method of canning foods was gradually improved upon, until today we find the most modern methods being used in many Canadian homes. If a home-maker is beginning to can, she is usually advised to commence with berries, as they are more easily preserved than vegetables or meats. One reason for this is that fruits contain acids and a certain amount of sugar, both of which help to resist the growth of moulds and bacteria.

## Only the Simplest Equipment is Needed

The utensils necessary are such that are usually found in most Canadian homes. An ordinary wash-boiler with a tightly-fitting lid is the most important piece of equipment. If the lid does not fit well, it means that considerable steam will be lost which could be used for the canning process. A rack, made of wooden slats, or of wire, which fits the bottom of the boiler, is needed for standing the sealers upon. Without this rack the water would not have an opportunity of circulating around the jars, and then would run the chance of becoming cracked through being too close to the great heat from the stove. Instead of a wash-boiler and rack, a Toledo Steam Cooker can be used very satisfactorily. Many women use these steamers for cooking whole meals, so that

to the rack at either end, which enables the whole boilerful of jars to be lifted out at once. A wire strainer is necessary for washing berries. A funnel is very handy for placing in the mouth of jars while packing the fruit. For putting it into the sealers a large spoon is needed.

## Any Type of Sealer Can Be Used

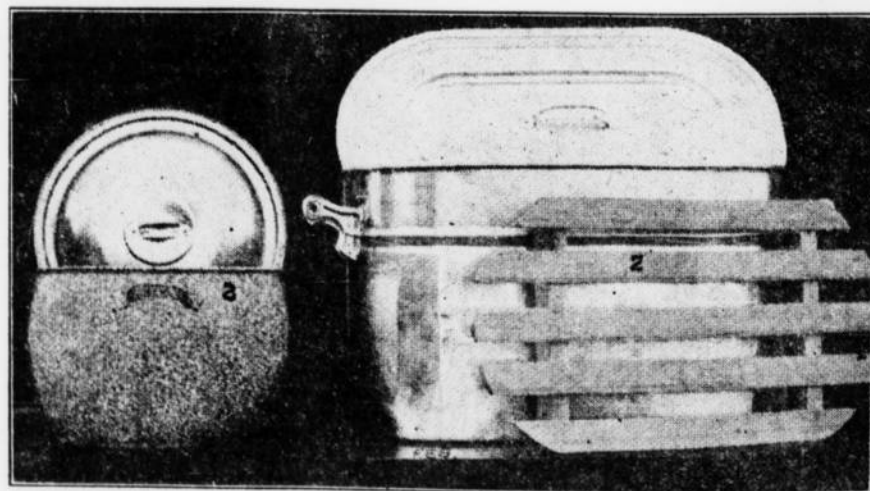
In the average home there is usually a collection of various kinds of glass jars. Any of them can be used, provided they are air tight. In order to find out whether a sealer is air tight, a cup of water is put into it, the rubber ring and top are placed in position and are screwed down tightly. The jar is then turned upside down on a piece of clean brown paper for fifteen minutes. At the end of that time, if there is no water on the paper, it is safe to conclude that the jar is air tight. If water can escape from a sealer, it is plain that air is able to enter it, and with it will be sure to take the invisible bacteria which cause food to spoil. It is always a good plan to remove any sharp pieces of glass, which may be around the mouth of the jars or on the glass top. By running the finger around the parts of the sealer any such sharp pieces may be detected, and which can easily be removed by using a file. All chipped or cracked jars should be discarded as being unsuitable for canning. They can be used as containers for dry materials in the pantry. Pint or quart sealers are the best to use for both fruits and vegetables. Two-quart jars are not suitable, as it takes the heat too long to sterilize the centre of large sealers. After the jars have been tested, they should be placed in the water in the boiler in order to thoroughly beat the glass. They should remain there until the fruit is ready for packing into them. Just here it might be well to remind all readers that a plentiful supply of clean water is an absolute necessity in canning. If there is any doubt as to the purity of the water it should be boiled. There should be sufficient in the boiler to cover the tallest jar by at least two inches.

## The Question of "Rubbers"

The rubber rings found on new sealers are almost invariably of an inferior quality, and should never be used for canning. Unless one dozen rings when placed on top of each other, measure at least one inch, they are not thick enough to answer the purpose. Another test which should be applied is to stretch the rings between two hands, and if they are of good quality they will return to their former shape. Rubbers should never be used a second time, as they are apt to be stretched or cut.

## Steps in the Cold-Pack Method

The first thing to be done is to select



Simple Canning Equipment.

if one is purchased for canning, it can be employed at all seasons of the year for various purposes. A large deep pan or preserving kettle can also be utilized for canning, in place of the wash boiler or the steam cooker. It is necessary to have a false bottom or rack for the large pan in order to keep the jars from becoming cracked.

There are various jar lifters on the market which are very handy for lifting the hot sealers out of the boiling water. However, if it is not possible to obtain one through the local hardware merchant, a potato masher can be used for the purpose. Another plan, which has proved satisfactory, is to attach long wire handles

the berries. Only those that are perfectly sound and free from bruised spots are suitable. They are then graded for size and ripeness. This is necessary because smaller berries take a shorter time to cook than larger ones, and likewise ripe fruits need less heat than green ones. After the grading is finished the berries should be washed by placing them in a strainer and pouring cold water over them. This step is very important as dust is apt to stick to the fruit. All pieces of twigs and leaves are removed after the berries have been washed, and then the fruit is ready for packing. A hot jar is taken from the boiler, and is placed in a deep bowl of hot water, in



order to prevent the glass from cooling while the packing is being done. The funnel is put into the mouth of the jar and the berries are transferred by spoonfuls to the sealers as quickly as possible. In order that there may be no space lost in the jar, it is shaken, but care must be taken not to pack the fruit down too tightly. Then the hot syrup is added. It is poured on slowly, so that it may enter all the crevices in the jar. If it is added too quickly, the air bubbles do not reach the mouth of the sealer before the top is put on, with the result that a space is found in the jar when it is removed from the boiler. The syrup should reach a point about one-quarter of an inch from the top of the jar. The rubber ring and glass top are then placed in position, after which the metal top is screwed down with the thumb and third finger. If a Perfect Seal jar is used, the wire clamp is put over the top, but the lever at the side is not pressed down until after the sealer is removed from the boiler. The reason for not sealing the jars before the sterilizing or processing is done is that the contents expand on heating and would crack the sealers if they were tightly sealed.

The hot jar of fruit is lowered slowly into the boiling water with the lifter and is placed upon the rack or false bottom. The sealers should not be allowed to touch each other, so that there may be free circulation of water around them, and that they may not knock against each other when the water is boiling vigorously. The following time-table will be found useful for calculating the length of time each fruit should be sterilized or processed. When using a wash-boiler the time is not counted until the water boils vigorously. If a Toledo Cooker is employed, it is necessary to add on 15 minutes in order to allow the steam to reach the centre of the jars.

#### Time Table for Sterilizing Berries

Blueberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, huckleberries, raspberries, Saskatoon, strawberries, loganberries, gooseberries, all require 16 minutes for sterilizing.

After the fruit has been sterilized for the required length of time, the jars should be carefully removed with the lifter. Immediately they come out of the water they should be covered with a cloth to prevent cracking of the glass by the cooler air striking it. Each jar is screwed tightly or has its lever pressed down in order to prevent any air from entering. It is then necessary to test once more for leaks. This is done by inverting the sealers on a clean piece of brown paper. They should not be placed too close together, so that cooling of the fruit may take place as soon as possible, but should be protected from draughts.

#### Labelling

After the jars have been thoroughly cooled they should be labelled. Labels should be uniform in size and shape. On them is written clearly and neatly the name of the berries and the date of canning. In putting them on the jars it is wise to place them the same distance from the top in each case.

The jars do not need to be wrapped unless they are to be stored in a light place. If allowed to stand in the light for any great length of time without wrapping, the contents of the sealers are apt to become bleached. A cool, dark, dry cupboard is the best place for storing canned foods.

#### Syrups

Different kinds of syrups are used for canning berries, according to whether the fruit is sweet or sour. A thin syrup made in the proportion of two cups of water to one cup sugar is suitable for such sweet fruits as blueberries, Saskatoons or raspberries. A medium thick syrup of equal parts of sugar and water is best for strawberries or grapes. Gooseberries, low-bush cranberries and currants, which are inclined to be sour, need a thick syrup of two cups sugar to one cup water. It is only necessary to boil the syrup until the sugar is dissolved, as continued boiling makes a thicker syrup.

#### Canning Berries Without Sugar

It is possible to can all fruits successfully for future use for pie fillings, salad purposes, or summer drinks, without the use of sugar, simply by adding hot water instead of hot syrup. It is necessary, however, to sterilize the fruit for thirty minutes after the water has commenced to boil vigorously.

From the method given here it is plain



# PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread & Better Bread"  
and Better Pastry too.




32



## From Package to Plate

All in the matter of a few minutes



**MACARONI** is one of those delightful wheat products that is put up in packages ready for instant use at all times.

Macaroni has nearly twice the nourishment, pound for pound, contained in meat, eggs, poultry, etc. It is a genuine food product made from the hardest wheat grown in Western Canada. It is a wheat product made under ideal sanitary conditions.

Learn more about this nourishing, economical food. Try it in one of the hundred or more different dishes—surprise the folks with a new dish. Your grocer carries Macaroni—ask him for it.

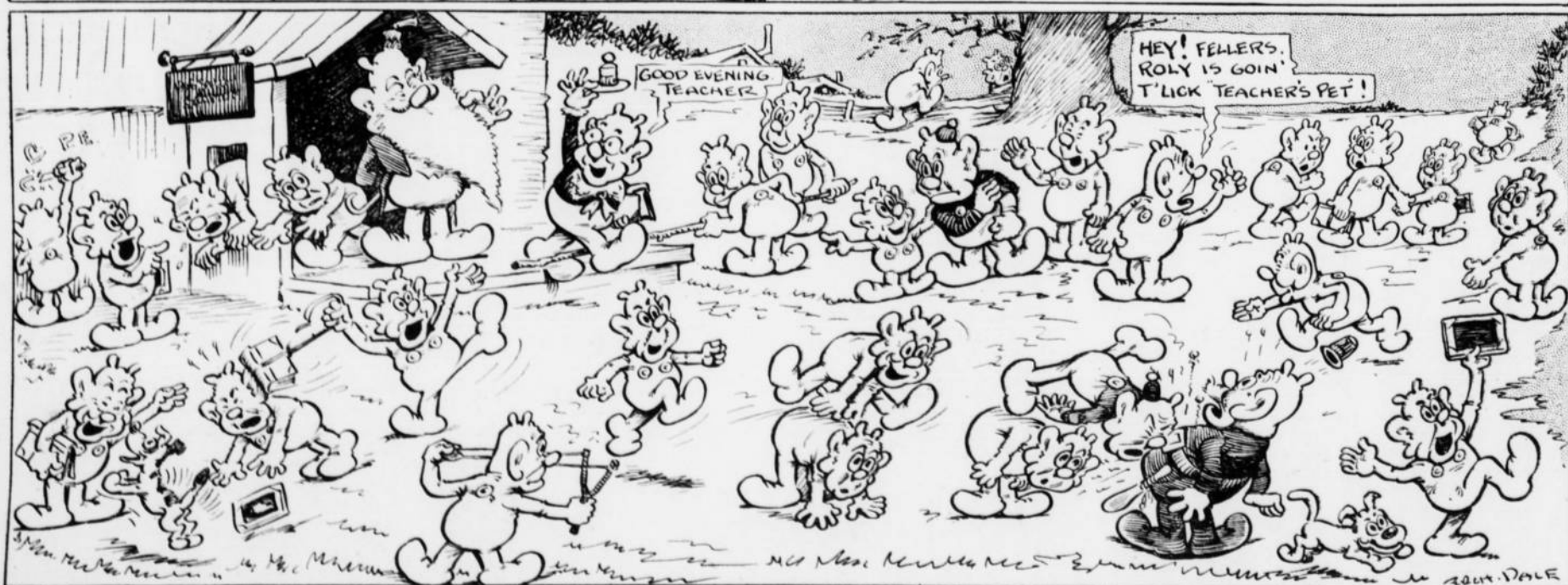
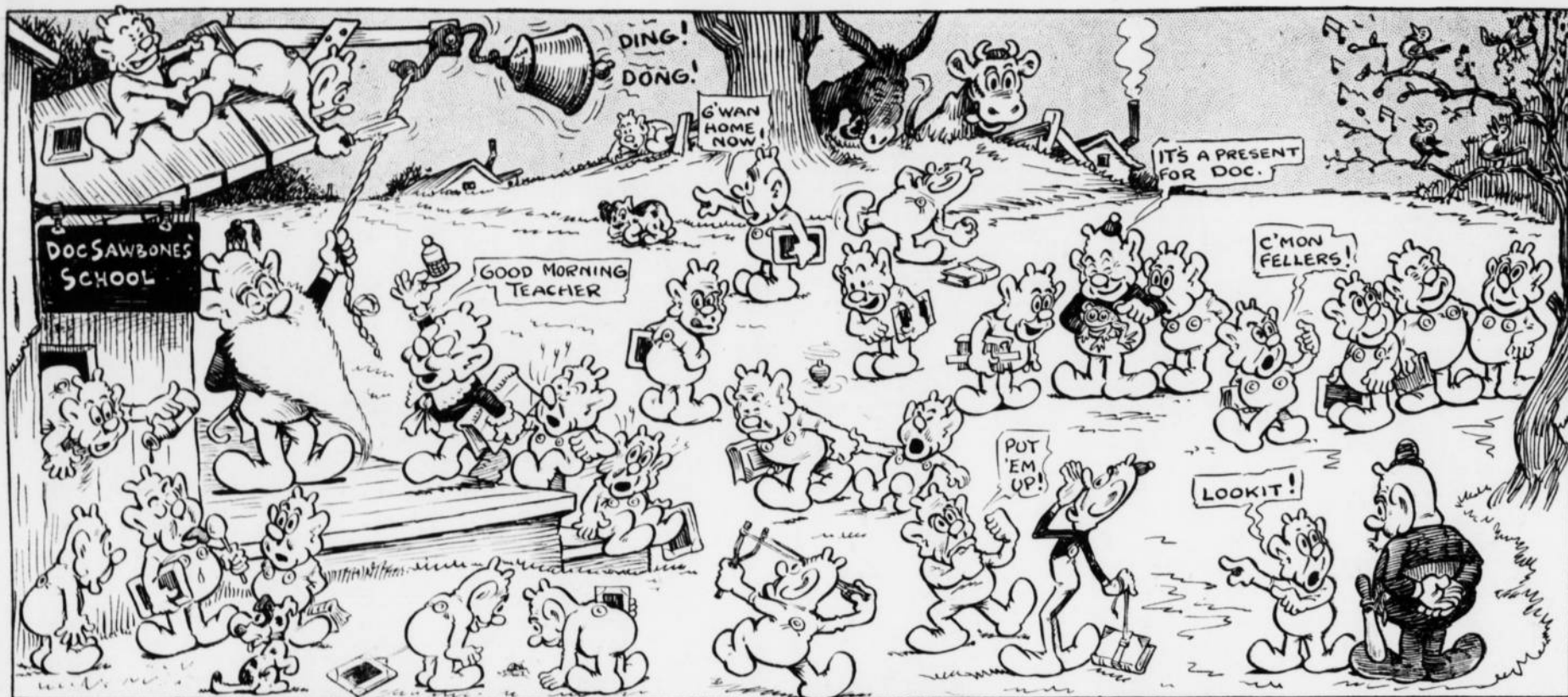
**A food for the hungry—rich or poor**



that cold-pack canning affords quite the simplest way of preserving berries. The season is so short when home-makers can obtain such fruits that they are forced to preserve as many as possible in a limited time. For speed and satisfactory results the cold pack method takes first place.

**IF** YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE AND LET US KNOW, AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS.





### School Days in the Wonderland of Doo

The Doo Daddies and Doo Mammies of the Wonderland of Doo are anxious that the young Doo Dads get some schooling before they grow up. They thought that Old Doc Sawbones was the only one who could keep the young rascals at their tasks. Old Doc was expecting that he would have trouble, and so he had Flannel Feet, the Cop, on hand. But when the Doo Dads began to gather there was so much going on that even the Cop was helpless. Do you see Teacher's Pet? He is trying to gain the favor of the teacher right away, for see how he is tipping his hat to him and bidding him good-morning.

The Doo Dads do not take kindly to their lessons, do they? Inside the school they are kicking up as much racket as they did outside. Roly, who brought a toad to school with him, is trying to frighten Old Doc with it, and Teacher's Pet is telling

on him. The Cop is peeking in through the door, but so many of the Doo Dads are cutting up that he doesn't know which one to begin with.

School is now over and the Doo Dads are wonderfully relieved to get out in the open again. Now they will have a chance to get even with Teacher's Pet for tattling. As he bids Old Doc good-evening some of them are tripping him up with a long stick. Roly is very angry because Teacher's Pet told on him and he is getting ready to give him a trouncing. He had better be careful for Old Doc has a cane hidden behind his back. Poor old Flannel Feet is having so much trouble of his own that he will not be able to help the teacher straighten matters out. After all don't you think it is too bad that such funny little fellows should have to sit in a hot schoolroom all day?



### A Fund for Farmers

By Sir John Willison, in the Canadian Magazine

THE United Farmers display genius for political organization, even in providing for the cost of elections they are teaching wisdom to the "effete old parties." In the famous by-election in Assiniboia a few months ago, groups of ten farmers each of whom had contributed towards the expenses of the contest were permitted to choose a delegate to the nominating convention. Only farmers who had contributed were eligible for selection. In this way a fund of at least \$10,000 was provided. Three months ago it was announced that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan had collected \$50,000 for political purposes, and according to the secretary for the provincial organization "it would take all winter to complete the canvass." A dispatch from Winnipeg states that the Grain Growers of Manitoba have entered upon a canvass which it is expected will realize \$300,000. It is explained that every member of the association will be assessed \$6.00, and that \$200,000 of the amount collected will be devoted to organization for the next federal election.

### A Million Dollar Fund

The estimate for Manitoba may be excessive but it is probable that the United Farmers of the three prairie provinces will provide a political fund of \$400,000 or \$500,000. If Ontario and the Atlantic provinces contribute proportionately they should have at least \$1,000,000 for the federal election. The amount will be even larger if Quebec and British Columbia give any general support to the farmers' movement. If the Unionist and Liberal parties should be as well equipped the expenditure in the next election will be \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. Adding to the general fund the spendings of many individual candidates which cannot be controlled by any central organization, the total probably will run to \$5,000,000 or beyond.

### The Better Way

No sound objection can be taken to the method of raising money which the farmers have adopted. In Canada, as in many other countries, the bulk of the people have refused to bear any portion of the cost of elections. They have expected a central organization to levy upon contractors, corporations and special interests, upon the few who have wealth, the few who are free-handed, upon those who give for sheer "love of the party" and those who give in expectation of a generous return. Even senatorships have been made to provide revenue. Titles also, in a few cases, perhaps, but like lieutenant-governorships, titles are not an asset but a liability. There can be no doubt that if the people do not provide money for elections directly they are required to make provision indirectly. And the indirect method is often corrupt and always costly.

### A Democratic Method

The method of the farmers is consonant with democracy although in cases an obligation may be created not altogether compatible with freedom of action on the day of polling. If one should finally cast his vote against his contribution he might feel that he had thrown away his money. Possibly, in cases, individual farmers may feel that they cannot afford to deny support to the candidate of the class to which they belong, although in the secrecy of the polling-booth they may vote otherwise. But at least it is better to exact \$5.00 for the campaign fund than to draw out \$5.00 out of the fund for "the freeman's vote" which we are told is "the crowning fact, the kindest act, of freedom."

### Money and Workers

There is forhandness in the early accumulation of an adequate fund for the federal contest. With such a fund all necessary literature for the education of the people can be provided and the most complete organization of the party effected. Apparently the United Farmers, even in what the older school of politicians called the "sinews of war," will be as well equipped as the other parties, and they will have an army of voluntary workers such as

Liberals or Unionists cannot hope to equal. The farmers discover that a great deal of money can be spent legitimately in a general election. And a good deal can be used for "contingencies." There have been heavy expenditures in more than one federal contest in Canada by both the old parties, but few of us have such faith as to believe that all was spent for "legitimate purposes."

### The Editor and His Mistakes

When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected, because chances are ten to one he never learned his trade.

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on induction; nobody knows what that is.

When an editor makes a mistake—Good Night!

**Did He Get YOURS?**

Did Mr. Gopher get your automobile last year—or prevent you from getting a new one? Well, the knowing ones say last year's hot weather will let Mr. Gopher steal many more Canadian automobiles this year than last—unless he's prevented. Why not prevent Mr. Gopher? Why not kill him? Why not throw him out of your automobile and drive it yourself? The only good and quick way to kill Mr. Gopher is to use

**Kill-Em-Quick**

which is the strongest and "most efficient" gopher poison made—so the Manitoba Agricultural College says.

Those 2, 3, 4, or possibly up to 10 bushels of extra grain per acre will bring in an extra \$300, \$400, \$500, or \$1,000 or even more money—good money saved as easily as not—saved for yourself, your wife and your children.

Buy Kill-Em-Quick now. You'll like its results! Don't put it off. Kill-Em-Quick probably means for you a new automobile! If your dealer is out of it we'll supply you postpaid! Send for it today!

**Kill-Em-Quick Company (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.** 100-acre size \$1.20  
See March issue for Announcement of Cash Prizes for Boys and Girls 40-acre size .60

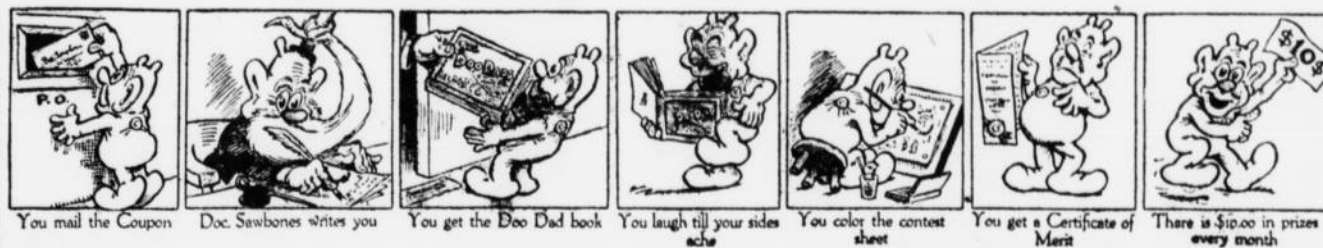
## Latest News from Doo Land

Doc. Sawbones says:—

Every big boy or girl or every little boy or girl to whom this paper goes can get (free) one of my Doo Dad books. I have just prepared a big, pretty folder, printed in colors, telling all about the three books. If you haven't seen this folder, you've missed something great. Send the coupon below and I'll send it to you right away. Be the first to get it. It's a dandy.



Here is a Moving Picture of What Happens



### Doc. Announces April Prize Winners

Dear Friends: With every Doo Dad book I send a boy or girl I send a special contest sheet—you take this sheet and color it nicely with your crayons and mail it to me.

\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
First Prize, \$5.00—Beatrice Matkin, Man.					
Second Prize, \$3.00—Margaret Abbott, Sask.					
Third Prize, \$2.00—Jack McPoland, Alta.					
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

And to every boy or girl whose sheet is colored Merit, I will send a Certificate of Merit. This is a regular diploma, printed in colors and telling about all the good work you did. And it is signed by myself and Arch. Dale, who draws the Doo Dad pictures.

And to the three best I will send cash prizes also—First Prize, \$5.00; Second Prize, \$3.00; Third Prize, \$2.00. The winners for the April contest are announced opposite.

Yours truly,  
Doc. Sawbones.

### Have You Heard About

The three big Doo Dad Books? The monthly coloring contest?

The Certificate of Merit? The monthly cash prizes?

The big colored folder?

Send for it. It's FREE

Sign the Coupon. It comes by return mail.

DOC. SAWBONES, 290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc.: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

My P.O. is \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old. Boy or girl \_\_\_\_\_



**\$180.00 DIAMOND RING**

A contest for you and your friends, old or young; also school children and teachers—get into this contest and win one of the 75 valuable prizes. You can get one—this is an open competition, unconditional and within the range of all. You can get a whole

**LADIES' WATCHES**

bunch of profitable fun out of this contest. It doesn't need to be your own farm. All you have to do is to kill gophers—but kill them with Mickelson's "My Own Gopher Poison." I am going to make a moving-picture film to show farmers everywhere the actual

**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS**

results obtained through the use of Mickelson's "My Own Gopher Poison." To get a first-hand and absolutely correct film I need your help. I need photos, drawings and stories that will tell of these results. You can supply these because you are right where the gophers are.

**RADIOLITE WATCHES**

and by following a few simple directions you can rid the farm of gophers, save the crop from serious damage, and win one of the beautiful prizes.

**DIRECTIONS FOR CONTEST**

Secure a package of "My Own Gopher Poison" and

**22 RIFLES**

follow the directions on package. When the poison has worked, secure a snapshot or make a drawing, showing one or more dead gophers and a package of "My Own Gopher Poison" or write a story of the results. Then mail to us, accompanied with part of the label; also name of a dealer who does not carry "My Own Gopher Poison."

1 Beautiful Diamond Ring, \$180.  
2 Men's Gold Watches, \$40 each.  
2 Ladies' or Boys' Watches, \$32.50 each.  
1 Ladies' Gold Watch, \$25.  
3 Ladies' or Boys' Watches, \$22 each.  
1 Set Kitchen Aluminum Ware, \$25.  
5 Pearl Rings, \$20 each.  
3 Men's Signet Rings, \$15 each.  
1 Vest-Pocket Camera, \$12.  
20 Gold-plated Gillette Safety Razors, \$10 each.  
29 Ingersoll Radiolite Watches, \$6.00 each. Your choice: Vest-Pocket or Wrist.

**CAMERAS**

2 Rifles, 22 calibre, \$6.00 each.  
5 Fountain Pens, \$4.00 each.

Every body into this campaign. Gophers destroyed \$20,000,000 Canadian Crops during 1919. "My Own Gopher Poison" would have saved this huge amount had

**FOUNTAIN PENS**

everybody started early and killed the gophers. Simply get a package of "My Own Gopher Poison" at once, and proceed as described above. If you are too far from town or cannot obtain a package we will send \$1.00 size on receipt of price. Don't delay—act now.

**ANTON MICKELSON COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG MAN.**

## Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

class in Canada, said the minister, but there was a need for stabilization of the industry. The House was duly impressed by the battalion of figures hurled at it, and accepted the estimates of what improved conditions would mean to the farmers of Canada. The value of the present experimental farms, he estimated at \$60,000,000.

Referring to the grasshopper plague in the West, the minister stated, that the department was buying 50 tons of arsenic, to mix with bran and molasses,

Whatever the outcome, there will be oceans of talk (for the great and would-be great must all advance their views on such a subject.

In the meantime, the franchise bill has now reached the stage where comparatively few contentious clauses remain to be disposed of. The lists clause on which the liberals are staging a healthy fight, was before the committee for some time, and the net result on Wednesday night was an evidence of blocking the tactics which appeared when the minister sought to hurry the clause through. There are several amendments certain, in this clause, and there is no hope of passing it on Mon-



A Well-Arranged Display of Agricultural Products.

and thus it was hoped "to take the hop out of millions of hoppers this year."

### Budget This Week

The budget is promised for Tuesday. From time to time, Sir George Foster has whispered that the budget would be down on this or that day. A short time ago, he announced that it would be down Monday, having been held back a few days to give Sir Robert the opportunity of casting his eye over it. Then he made what he said would be the final statement in this regard, and told the house that Tuesday next was the great day. From then on, and for three weeks or so to come, it is anticipated that there will be talk on top of other talk. The members on the front benches, together with those further back, will want to say their say on the budget. The liberals whisper, confidentially, that there will likely be splits in the government ranks, and government supporters aver that the Liberals from Ontario are not in accord with the views of those from Quebec.

### Liberals and Farmers

Mackenzie King has a difficult task ahead. The platform adopted by the National Progressive Party presages a low tariff amendment from Mr. Crerar or one of his followers, and the liberal platform, as laid down, is sufficiently like that of the farmers to create an interesting situation.

Apart from any danger of a split within his own ranks, and there have been prominent Liberals going here and there about the country preparing the people for a move toward "mild protection," whatever that may mean, King faces the danger of alienating the farmers' support and will hesitate to risk that.

day afternoon, which will be the only free time before the budget is brought down.

### Conference on Franchise Act

Liberal members from this or that section of the country urged the government to accept the system as it worked in their districts, but Hon. Hugh Guthrie held firm. Mackenzie King suggested a conference between the minister and the Liberals, when an attempt would be made to fit the clause to the needs of the various provinces. That conference is to be held before the bill comes up again.

There is yet a lot of work ahead of the commons. In addition to the budget debate, which will last anywhere from three weeks to a month, there are most of the estimates to be put through, and also whatever legislation may be based on the report of the special committee on pensions. The order paper already contains a lot of legislation, some of it at present in the form of resolutions on which bills will later be based, so there is work ahead to keep the legislators busy for some time.

Figures given by Mr. Grant, minister of education for Ontario, show that last year out of a total of 5,757 rural schools in the province there were five with an average attendance of one pupil, 12 schools with an average attendance of two, 35 schools with three, 46 schools with four, 79 schools with five, 479 schools with six and 1,400 schools with less than ten pupils.

The right to strike is the power which has raised the workers to the economic position they occupy today. That is a right which can-



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not seriously be challenged, but, like all power, the right to strike carries great responsibilities and should not be exercised lightly or impulsively.—J. H. Thomas, M.P.

### Price of Wheat to Mills Advanced

The Canadian Wheat Board on Saturday May 8, issued regulations 104, 115 and 116, the effect of which is to advance the price to mills of all grades of western wheat 35 cents per bushel and Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec wheats 40 cents per bushel and the maximum price of bran and shorts \$3.00 per ton. The regulations in detail are as follows:

#### Regulation 104

It is hereby ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board:

That until further notice the price of wheat to mills in Canada is fixed on the following basis per bushel, viz:

\$3.15 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 Manitoba Northern and No. 1 Alberta Red Winter in store Public Terminal Elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

\$3.05 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 Durum wheat in store Public Terminal Elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

\$2.98 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 Spring, No. 1 White Winter and No. 1 Red Winter wheat in store Montreal.

\$2.96 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 mixed Ontario and Quebec wheat in store Montreal.

\$2.92 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 Goose wheat in store Montreal.

\$2.90 per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges basis No. 1 British Columbia wheat in store Canadian Government Elevator, Vancouver.

The spreads for lower grades than those specified above shall be the same as the spreads in the orders of the board relating to cash payments to be paid to the producer.

That this regulation is effective from midnight May 8, 1920 inclusive, until further notice.

#### Regulation 115

That the maximum wholesale prices of bran and shorts from midnight May 8, 1920, until further notice, shall be:

Bran \$54.00 per ton. Net weight in 100 pound jute sacks.

Shorts \$61.00 per ton. Net weight in 100 pound jute sacks.



These prices are basis F.O.B. cars, Montreal.

That the above maximum wholesale prices have now legal authority and any sales or purchases made in excess of them will be regarded and treated as violations of the regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

#### Regulation 116

That, notwithstanding the provisions contained in Regulation No. 115 of the board, issued under date of May 8, 1920, the maximum wholesale prices of bran and shorts in western Canada from midnight, May 8, 1920, basis f.o.b. cars at the points designated herein, until further notice, shall be:

Price per ton net weight in 100 pound jute sacks:

	Bran	Shorts
Ontario, west of and including Fort William, Port Arthur and Armstrong	\$48.00	\$55.00
Manitoba points	48.00	55.00
Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas	47.00	56.00
Saskatchewan points	47.00	54.00
Alberta points, Edmonton, Canmore and East Crow's Nest Station and points east	46.00	53.00
Alberta points west of Canmore, Alberta points north and west of Edmonton, on C.N.R. and G.T.P.	47.00	54.00
Points of A.G.W., Ed. and B.C. Rly., Central Canada Rly.—Add freight arbitraries from Edmonton over Edmonton basis.		
<b>British Columbia Points</b>		
West of Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing, Valdo, Kimberley, Marysville, Golden and Kootenay central points	48.00	55.00
Revelstoke, Nelson and common points, including Trail and Rossland	49.00	56.00
B.C. coast, Vancouver, Boundary and Okanagan points and Kettle Valley	50.00	57.00
Victoria	50.50	57.50
Other Vancouver Island points—add additional freight rate from Vancouver.		
G.T.P. points west of Edson to Jasper	54.00	58.00
Prince Rupert and points east to Yellowhead	52.00	59.00
No allowance to be made to bakers or jobbers. Net cash carload price applicable.		

#### International Farmers' Conference

At Chicago on May 11 and 12, representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in behalf of the organized farmers of Canada, met in a friendly conference with representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations of the United States. This meeting was held as a result of negotiations which had been in progress between these two organizations since the beginning of the year. At the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which was held in Toronto on March 23, the idea of an international meeting with the representatives of the organized farmers of the United States was unanimously approved.

#### Delegates Present

The meeting held in Chicago last week was merely a preliminary contact between the executive bodies of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the National Bureau of Farm Organizations. The executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture authorized its president, R. W. E. Burnaby, of Ontario and its secretary, N. P. Chipman to be its representatives. G. F. Chipman who is now in the Maritime provinces, also attended the meeting in Chicago while on his way to the east. J. J. Morrison,

secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, accompanied by Mrs. Morrison, attended the conference along with Mr. Burnaby.

The following gentlemen representing the International Board of Farm Organizations were also in Chicago to attend this conference: W. J. Mozely, Dickinson, N.D.; Dr. Chas. McCarthy, Madison, Wis.; Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Michigan; R. D. Cooper, New York; Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; Henry C. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Leroy Melton, Greenville, Ill.; P. L. Betts, Greenville, Ill.; Alec. Rayburn, Madison, Wis.; J. A. Hogan, Waunakee, Wis.; James Clemmens, Kansasville, Wis.; J. R. Houston, Madison, Wis.; Mr. Herzfeld, Madison, Wis., and C. A. Lyman, secretary, National Board of Farm Organizations, Washington, D. C.

#### International Committee Recommended

The following report represents the net product of the conference:

"We recommend the establishment of an International Committee representing the organized farmers of the United States and of Canada. The purpose of this committee would be to examine and discuss all questions arising between Canada and the United States, which would be calculated to affect friendly relations between the two countries. This committee might also properly look into all practical matters bearing upon the economic and social welfare of the farmers of North America, to the end that Agriculture on this continent be placed upon a self-sustaining basis." Signed, Dr. Chas. McCarthy, Henry Wallace, Alec. Rayburn (representing N.B.F.O.); R. W. E. Burnaby, J. J. Morrison, G. F. Chipman, N. P. Lambert (representing Canadian Council of Agriculture).

The foregoing report will be brought before the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its next meeting, and if approved will be the commencement of an International Organization between the farmers of Canada and the United States, which it is hoped will become a great agency for the solution of many of the practical problems which the rural people of the two countries have in common.

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**FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** variety, Manitoba grown, 37 cents per pound, bags extra. John Burnside, Keyes, Man. 19-2

**SELLING—CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS** seed, weighs 21 lbs. to bushel, 31 cents lb. D. Smith, Stalwart, Sask. 19-3

**FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, NO WILD OATS**, \$2.50 bushel, two bushel sacks, 40 cents. George Climo, Box 83, McAvoy, Man. 19-2

**HELLO!—BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE**, 22 cents a lb. James L. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 20-2

**100 BUSHELS SEED FLAX, ONE POUND PER** bushel recleaning allowance, \$5.75 bushel. Samples on request. A. Davey, Mair, Sask. 20-2

**SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY**, Roblin, Man. 14-8

**FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, \$20 PER 100** pounds. E. A. Pahnquist, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-4



# The Farmers' Market

**OATS**—Market throughout the week has been steady. At no time has there been any sign of weakness at these levels and although on occasion there has been considerable re-selling by American firms who were holding our oats, the offerings were taken care of by buyers of odd lots or short interests buying in against their contracts. Our oats for the most part have been cared for at these levels by eastern shippers who had oats sold at the seaboard, and who, on account of transportation difficulties at Chicago came to our market to get the grain to apply on their contracts. May or cash oats are not plentiful and any cars coming along are in good demand.

**BARLEY**—Rather quiet market of a professional character throughout the week. There are indications that export houses have made sales of 3 C.W., feed and rejected barley, but No. 4 barley has been rather a drag on the market. The latter grade, however, is being apparently taken care of by interests who believe that there will be buyers for this grade at no far distant date. To all appearances barley is cheap in comparison with other cereals. Market will be governed more or less by the action of these other coarse grain markets here and in the States.

**FLAX**—Our market in this is practically dead. Trading is of infrequent character and consists for the most part of odd lots and part cars. Very little flax is available and the demand just about takes care of the offerings. Presumably buyers see no use in bidding for what does not exist. Advance for the week six cents on cash article.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	May 10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oats—									
May 119	117	118	111	117	118	119	73		
July 107	108	108	107	108	109	107	73		
Barley—									
May 171	171	172	169	170	171	171	117		
July 169	169	169	167	168	169	169	113		
Flax—									
May 507	510	512	517	517	516	507	404		
July 500	504	505	506	506	505	500	389		

## Minneapolis Closing Cash Prices

May 12, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$3.25 to \$3.45; to arrive, \$3.20 to \$3.45; No. 1 northern, \$3.15 to \$3.30; No. 1 red, \$2.95 to \$3.10; No. 2 dark northern, \$3.20 to \$3.40; No. 2 northern, \$3.10 to \$3.25; No. 2 red, \$2.90 to \$3.05; No. 3 dark northern, \$3.10 to \$3.30; No. 3 northern, \$3.00 to \$3.15; No. 3 red, \$2.85 to \$3.00. Montana—No. 1 dark hard \$3.10; No. 1 hard \$3.00; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.95 to \$3.00; No. 1 durum, \$2.88 to \$2.93; No. 2 amber, \$2.92 to \$2.97; No. 2, \$2.85 to \$2.90; No. 3 amber, \$2.89 to \$2.94; No. 3, \$2.82 to \$2.87. Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 3 white, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 4 white, \$1.04 to \$1.06. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.73 to \$1.79; medium to good, \$1.63 to \$1.72; lower grades, \$1.47 to \$1.62. Rye—No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.16. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$4.74 to \$4.79.

## The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending Friday, May 14, 1920, as follows: Cattle, 861; calves, 203; hogs, 2,049; sheep, 27.

Cattle receipts for the past week show a decline over the previous week, hog receipts, however, are slightly heavier. Taking the market as a whole prices remain unchanged from last week. With the approach of warm weather the packers and buyers are not wanting the big fat heavy steers, preferring the well finished lighter kinds. The run of stock cattle is becoming very limited, and what few are coming forward change hands freely at prices that look at least 25 cents stronger than last week. Heifers and springy cows are in good demand, also

choice veal calves are wanted at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$16.00 per hundred-weight.

The hog market has shown considerable strength, selects now quoted at \$21.50.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle



The Selling Staff of the U.G.G. Livestock Dept., St. Boniface Yards.

This quartette, along with O. Freer, have done an invaluable work for co-operative shippers consigning to Winnipeg during 1919. From left to right: Jack Williams, A. J. McMillan, manager; Bill Southard and Fred Colvin.

will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present.

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$13.00 to \$15.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	12.00 to 13.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	9.00 to 10.00
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00
Choice fat heifers	11.00 to 13.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 12.00

Fair to good cows	\$ 7.00 to \$ 9.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat Oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 9.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$10.00 to \$11.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	8.50 to 10.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	65.00 to 85.00

Hogs	
Selects fed and watered	\$21.50
Lights	\$14.00 to 18.00
Heavies 300 to 350 lbs.	19.00
Heavies 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to 17.25
Medium sows	15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00

## CALGARY

Receipts: This week's cattle, 1,241; hogs, 928, sheep, 2,145. Last weeks: Cattle, 612; hogs, 323; sheep, 113. Year ago: Cattle, 1,209; hogs, 1,497; sheep, 3,326.

**CATTLE**—Receipts very light, demand strong and keen competition on anything good enough to kill. The market looks to us to be from 50c to 75c higher than last week, as the steers that sold at \$15.00 to \$15.35 were not as good as the best cattle of the previous week. We quote choice fat butchers steers \$14.50 to \$15.50 medium to good steers \$12.50 to \$14.00, and common killing steers from \$10.00 to \$12.00. There was also one load of rather nice 750 pounds steers pretty well finished sold at \$15.25. We sold one full load and a few odd head of cows at 13 cents, and another bunch at \$12.75, and would quote choice fat cows and heifers from \$12.00 to \$13.50, medium cows \$10.00 to \$11.50, and plain killers \$8.00 to \$10.00. There were no offerings of real fat butcher bulls, but good animals of this class would sell as high as 10 cents, with the bulk \$8.00 to \$9.00 and bolognas \$5.00 to \$7.00. No canners on sale. Stockers were few in number and enquiries are numerous, good steers 900 to 1,100 pounds would sell from 10c to 11c. Stocker cows and heifers, if not too thin, at \$7.50 to \$9.00 according to breeding. Veal offerings light with an active trade choice light weight calves \$11.00 to \$14.00, heavy and rough calves \$7.50 to \$9.00. Top price on cattle a year ago \$16.00.

**HOGS**—Market open on Wednesday with packers bidding \$21.50, no sales first sale made Thursday at 22 cents, and Friday receipts brought \$22.10, quality good throughout the week.

Top price on hogs a year ago \$21.00.

**SHEEP**—No fat sheep on sale.

**HIDES**—Market very unsteady and prices lower.

Judging from the competition experienced on the few good butcher cattle offered prospects are for higher prices yet, and the limited number of killing cattle remaining in the country will be readily sought after. Hogs will probably continue to sell around 22 cents as they are very scarce.

## Edmonton

The livestock department, U.G.G., report as follows: receipts for week ending Friday, May 14, cattle, 438; hogs, 464; sheep, nil. The market has been steady all week on all classes of stock. The demand for cattle has been good, especially so for good stockers and feeders with very few in sight. Hogs sold all week at \$21.75 and advanced to \$22.00 on Friday.

## Eggs and Poultry

**WINNIPEG**—Unchanged, dealers paying 42-43c delivered, cases returned. Jobbing 46-47c. Farmers' market retail specials 58c, ordinary 53c. Some packing now being done for storage.

**REGINA**—Receipts heavy, some packing being done for storage. Dealers paying country shippers 42c. Jobbing 45c. Retail 50c.

**CALGARY**—Wholesale 43-44c straight delivered, cases returnable in some instances. Receipts normal, quality fair. Jobbing quiet, at straight candled stock 50-53c.

## Some Pointers for Feeding Cows On Long Test

In the yearly test, dairy cattle breeders have a more accurate measure of the relative value of their animals and a closer indication of progress from year to year than workers in any other line of livestock production possess, with the exception of the race horse men. Even the proponents of the shorter tests will allow that yearly production, when expressed in reliable figures, forms the best known basis for comparison. It is said that long tests are becoming more popular every year, even with those men who practice seven-day work.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 10th to May 15th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	1 Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
May 10	171	119	116	116	114	112	181	166	162	162	507	503	437	240
11	171	117	114	114	112	109	181	166	162	162	510	506	440	243
12	171	117	114	114	112	109	181	166	162	162	510	506	440	245
13	171	117	114	114	112	109	179	164	160	159	517	513	447	238
14	171	117	114	114	112	110	181	165	161	161	517	513	447	240
15	171	118	115	115	115	110	185	166	162	162	516	512	446	240
Week ago	171	119	116	116	114	112	181	166	162	162	507	503	437	240
Year ago	...	74	71	71	68	65	120	112	100	100	113	404	401	137

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